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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1871. NO. 46.

FIRST EDITION.

CHICAGO.

No Books for the Lawyers—A Murder About a Woman—Appeal for Aid for the Sufferers in the Northwest—Employers Advancing Wages of Mechanics—Sale of Damaged Grain—Crosby's Opera House Not to be Rebuilt, &c., &c.

CHICAGO, October 30.—The extra session of the Legislature passed a joint resolution that the Secretary of State be authorized to prepare a list of the law books stored in the basement of the State House preparatory to offering for sale to the Chicago lawyers at cost price. The Secretary of State has prepared a list, but, having doubts as to his right to proceed under a joint resolution, he sent the list to Governor Palmer with a request for his opinion. The Governor returns an answer that he was of the opinion that a joint resolution of the two houses of the General Assembly does not authorize acts contrary to law. The Secretary of State will not, therefore, offer the books for sale, and Chicago lawyers will have to wait until a law is passed authorizing him to do so.

The postoffice employees in the Cincinnati office contributed liberally for the relief of the employees in the Chicago post office, who suffered from the fire.

Two colored men named Henry Williams and Thomas Green quarreled last night in a tenement house, 417 Clark street, when Williams drew a revolver and shot Green dead. A quarrel about a woman was the cause. Williams has escaped. The two women who were in the room at the time of the shooting have been arrested.

The *Tribune* of this morning makes an appeal to the generous in behalf of the sufferers by fire in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. Probably fifty thousand people, in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan alone, have been stripped of every earthly possession by these fires. Many of them have also been rendered sick, lame, and, or crippled by the ordeal, which will necessarily make them objects of charity for some time to come. Unfortunately, too, where whole families and whole communities were involved in the common ruin, there are not the neighbors or relatives on whom, as in Chicago, some of the sufferers can fall back for assistance. They are merely flock in masses to the near-est towns unscathed by the flames, there to starve or freeze, unless timely aid arrives. This should, for humanity's sake, be prompt and copious. Money and clothing are the articles most needed, and the Governors of Wisconsin and Michigan are the most appropriate channels through which aid can be administered.

The officers of the Bricklayers' Union assert that that body has taken no action in regard to wages, and the advance in wages has been owing to the competing bids of employers, who have offered larger wages to journeymen if they would leave their former employers and work for them.

The grain in four of the elevators burned was sold to-day. The Galena elevator contained 311,000 bushels of wheat, and brought $295,750; the grain in Munger & Armour's elevator, amount not given, brought $6,650; in Hiram Wheeler's central elevator, amount not given, $5,502; in the Central elevator, amount not given, $25,700.

Mr. Crosby will not rebuild his Opera House, but will put a business block on the old site. The Palmer Hotel is to be rebuilt on the old plan and on the same site. It was one of the largest hotels in the United States, and was nearly completed when burned. The railroads interested will subscribe $300,000 toward rebuilding it.

On Saturday E. Gormly was run over by an engine on the Chicago and Pittsburgh Railroad, near Polk street, and so badly injured that he died this morning.

Distribution of Insurance Losses.

The Cincinnati *Insurance Gazette* has collated the following table of insurance losses in the different States by the Chicago fire:

Maine	$ 22,500
Boston, Mass	3,252,500
Worcester, Mass	97,500
Springfield, Mass	450,000
Providence, R. I	1,250,000
Hartford	8,500,000
Connecticut	725,000
New York City	12,475,000
Brooklyn	925,000
Buffalo	1,730,000
Albany	1,200,000
Philadelphia	1,500,000
Pittsburgh	1,750,000
Pennsylvania	870,000
Baltimore	2,500,000
Cincinnati	1,241,800
Cleveland	1,948,000
Columbia	330,000
Toledo	10,000
Michigan	1,950,000
Chicago	25,000,000
Illinois	1,000,000
Wisconsin	245,000
St. Louis	625,000
San Francisco	3,100,000
Foreign	5,799,000
Miscellaneous	187,500
Total	$74,936,900

MEETING OF NAIL MEN.

Prices Advanced Fifteen Cents Per Keg.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The nail manufacturers of the Atlantic States held a convention in this city on Saturday, and decided to-day to advance the wholesale prices fifteen cents per keg on all descriptions. This action is said to have been in consequence of the loss of one hundred thousand kegs by the Chicago fire.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 30, 1871.

THE MANSFIELD INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

The injunction granted by Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, in the Fisk-Mansfield case was dissolved to-day as to Marsh and Wallers, who are attorneys for the defendant. The order restrained the use of the letters of Fisk to Mansfield, which the latter wanted to use in the suit commenced against Fisk. The injunction is still in force as to Mansfield.

AN ENRAGEMENT FELL UPON THREE MEN

Who were constructing a lager beer vault in Brooklyn this morning. One was killed and two others severely injured.

REPEATERS TO BE PROSECUTED.

A number of repeaters, evidence of whose guilt was taken from the registry lists, are about to be prosecuted against by the Committee of 5 yesty.

FISK TO BE ARRESTED.

In the Supreme Court this morning Judge Ingraham granted an order for the arrest of Fisk, Jr., at the suit of Helen Josephine Mansfield, who claims that Fisk retains fifty thousand dollars of her money, which he has used as her agent in speculations.

MURDERERS ARRESTED.

Three men, whose names are yet unknown, were arrested to-day on suspicion of having murdered John Rourke last night.

SETTLED.

The formal mandamus orders in the cases of the Board of Public Parks and Board of Public Works against the Comptroller was settled to-day, in accordance with the opinions already published.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION

To-day completed the discussion on the report of the Committee on Legislation. It was recommitted with the amendment proposed, adopted, and will be returned for further consideration. A resolution was adopted limiting delegates to future conventions to State officers only. The Winding-up Committee made a report that the scope of the subject was too wide to be thoroughly covered in the time allotted them. The report was laid over till next session. The election of officers will be proceeded with, and when the following permanent officers were chosen unanimously: George Miller of Albany, President; Llewellyn Breeze, of Madison, Wis., Vice President; Henry S. Olcott, of New York, Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed the Executive Committee: G. W. Smith, S. H. Rowe, J. L. Clarke, J. W. Williams, J. F. Hartranft. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

POLICEMAN'S EYE CUT OUT.

A policeman to-day had his eye cut out by a disorderly woman whom he was conveying to the station house.

SUIT AGAINST GARVEY.

In the Supreme Court to-day, another suit was commenced against Andrew J. Garvey, by two citizens, Henry B. Venn and Frederick J. Shaw, the object being apparently to secure Garvey's property out from removal. The claim is for the recovery of three thousand dollars for services rendered and material furnished.

EPIDEMICS IN BUENOS AYRES.

A private letter from Buenos Ayres says that there has been a frightful prevalence in that country of small pox during the past summer. Twenty-six thousand deaths from yellow fever occurred in Buenos Ayres, and thirty thousand deaths in the province of Corrientes.

FINANCIAL CRISIS PROBABLE.

Late mail advices from England show that there is great fear of a financial panic. Bismarck is demanding gold for the English subscription of part of the French war loan. The bills on the Bank of England are being presented, "and," says the London *Court Journal*, "the only safety for the moment is to decline to discount the bills. If Bismarck demands gold, give him bank-notes. England must stand as it behind batteries ripon a hostile country as our only safety against the Prussian invader, who undertakes to overthrow us through financiering. There is no such amount of bullion at that which Prussia demands of France. All the deposits in gold or silver, public and private, in Europe and America, is less than two hundred millions sterling. That would not begin to pay half of the indemnity. It is believed that Bismarck intends to bankrupt the world's finances, and touch England's vitality through her gold."

BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The deciding game of the championship series between the Athletics of Philadelphia and White Stockings of Chicago, was played this afternoon on the Union grounds, resulting in favor of the Athletics by four to one. They retain the championship of the United States to the Athletics.

TWEED IN A REFINING FRAME OF MIND.

It is reported this evening that Tweed has declined his nomination for State Senator, and that he has also resigned his office as Commissioner of Public Works.

THE BILL OF THE APPRAISERS.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to-day, Courtland Palmer submitted a communication, stating that the charge of one hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars for the appraisal of city property was not intended as a demand, but merely for the guidance of the Board in awarding compensation for the work. The appraisers, however, ask that six thousand dollars be paid to the experts employed. Mayor Hall said he had seen a bill in the hands of Appraiser Bleecker for fifteen thousand dollars. The Board adjourned without taking any action on the subject.

EDUCATION OF LAY CHRISTIANS FOR CHURCH WORK.

A religious association has been formed in Brooklyn for the purpose of establishing a national institution for the education of lay Christians for church work.

THE DECLINATION OF WM. M. EVARTS

To run for the Assembly will be a severe loss to the reform cause. There is no other person who would be so likely to defeat the Tammany candidate.

THE FINAL MEETING

Of the Committee of Seventy will be held on Thursday evening next, when a report will be submitted and addresses made by distinguished gentlemen.

METHODIST RELIEF MOVEMENT.

At the weekly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal preachers to-day, which was numerously attended, many clergymen from Wisconsin, Michigan and Chicago being present, Rev. Fuller, from East Saginaw, Michigan, was appointed to receive money for the sufferers by the Michigan fires, and authorized to inform the society of the most responsible parties in Wisconsin to whom subscriptions may be sent. A communication from Chicago was requested, when brother King stated that they already received seventeen thousand four hundred dollars, of which Daniel Drew gave five thousand, on the condition that they raise thirty thousand; J. B. Cornell twenty-five hundred, and various other parties various sums ranging from five hundred dollars down. Brother North withheld the money subscribed until they could come to the conclusion as to what they would do, many preachers thinking that the money should help erect churches, while others were desirous of distributing the money to worthy parties without distinction as to creed.

A ROBBER KILLED.

A Robber Meets His Death at the Hands of a Farmer Near Delphos, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DELPHOS, O., October 30, 1871.

Last night about eight o'clock a man, name unknown, and about thirty-five years of age, was killed by Andrew Stever, a farmer of wealth, six miles from this place. The man came into the house of Mr. Stever, and asked him for some matches. When Steuer handed them to him, the man had a revolver in his hand, and asked Stever if he saw that; whereupon Siever knocked it from his hand and knocked the man down upon the floor. Mr. Stever had a small pocket knife, which he used in stabbing the man several times. The man got up and staggered to the door, when Mr. Stever went to one of his neighbors for assistance, and upon his return the man was dead. The deceased had upon his person two revolvers, six watches and about forty dollars in money. The coroner held an inquest, and the jury returned the verdict that the deceased came to his death by the hand of Andrew Stever, in self-defense. Stever is not under arrest.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Freeman A Barrett's paper mill, six miles from Fort Wayne, Indiana, was burned yesterday, it is supposed by incendiary fire. Loss $25,000, partially insured.

Two railroad laborers, named Harrigan and Murphy, were killed by an engine near London, O., Sunday evening.

The steamer Hasslet sails from Philadelphia today for Boston, where Professor Agassiz and party will be taken on board. They will then start on an exploring expedition around Cape Horn and up the Pacific.

W. H. Gould, a whisky inspector, fell through a hatchway in Cincinnati yesterday, receiving probably fatal injuries.

The Western Book and Tract Society met in Cincinnati yesterday. The expenditures during the past year were $21,000.

The Methodists of Boston have subscribed $9,000 for their brethren in Chicago. Those of Buffalo have given $1,200.

Michael Maloney was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Memphis, yesterday, for killing a negro some years ago.

Charles Dean, a prominent citizen of Greenwood, Mississippi, was shot and killed by an unknown assassin a few days ago. A gentleman who accompanied him was also fired upon, but escaped.

Petroleum Production and Refining for September.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

The statistics recently published on these subjects offer the opportunity to review the oil-general interest-ing deductions. The petroleum refining capacity of the United States is estimated to be 50,000 barrels of crude per day, while the production has never exceeded 30,000 barrels daily. In fact the manufacturing has not been up to its capacity. In the first place there is no complaint on the part of refiners that so little of the profit of the petroleum business should fall to their share, it would be well to remember that such a state of things is primarily due to the fact that the refining capacity of the country as a whole is more than three times larger than the average production of the raw material; and it would also enable them to take a truer view of the future prospects of their business if they would admit that the enormous excess of the refining capacity over the natural yield of petroleum will not permit the realization in the future of such profitable margins of the past so long as this disproportion shall continue. The question is frequently asked, how long will it probably continue? Refiners can best answer this question by establishing, from their own experience in managing oil works, the length of time it will take the two-thirds of the total refining capacity—the capacity in excess of production—to "rust out." On this subject we agree with some of the most able and successful refiners, that oil refining will again be a reasonably profitable trade when the production and the refining capacity shall have been absolutely or approximately correspond with each other. Other conditions will, of course, have to be present to insure the prosecution of petroleum manufacture, but such will mainly depend on the equalization of yield and refining capacity.

Some figures concerning the relation of production to manufacture are worthy of notice in this connection. The three principal refining centers of the country are Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, New York. The capacity of Pittsburgh is said to be three-quarters that of the whole country. The larger portion of all the refined oil sold during September, and previously for September delivery, was of Western manufacture. The high rates paid for lower prices than would have been easily obtained for New York oil had the Western product been out of the market. Notwithstanding, however, the discriminations or partiality in favor of the refiners of the Western interests, the largest single monthly shipment of crude oil of the September production was taken by New York—namely: 169,258 barrels, being 55,391 more than were taken by Pittsburgh, and 12,262 more than the quantity sent to Cleveland. During August New York took from the creek 159,381 barrels, being 44,167 barrels more than were taken by Pittsburgh during the month, and only 10,219 less than Cleveland took, notwithstanding that Cleveland did a larger business during August than any other place of oil manufacture. It is thus again shown, and to the statistician, that cheapness of labor, chemicals, relatively perfect refineries, the lowest ocean freight rates, and unequaled dock facilities constitute for New York a position as a refining center which exactly counterbalances the railway and canal interests cannot wholly counterbalance.

THE EXPLOSION AT YOUNGSTOWN, O.

Effects of the Disaster—Speculations as to Its Cause—The First Occurrence of the Kind in the Country.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., October 30, 1871.

A most singular and fatal accident occurred on Saturday at the furnace of Isaac Stambaugh, situated near this city, brief mention of which was made in your telegraphic news this morning. The furnaces are two in number, one a close top and the other an open top, and both covered with an iron jacket made of three-sixteenth inch thick boiler iron. The open top furnace had been working badly for several weeks prior to the disaster, and had been stopped up for two days. On Friday afternoon at three o'clock the blast was put on, and on Saturday morning at one o'clock preparations were made to cast the iron accumulated from the stack, tapping the furnace an explosion took place, which blew up and demolished the furnace, completely and thoroughly as if a can of nitro-glycerine had been exploded under it. About thirty feet of the stack from the pitch upward was caught open and spread out, and the upper portion was torn in two pieces, retaining their original form. The contents of the furnace were scattered in all directions, and the heavy portion thereof was thrown to the ground. The concussion blew out the end of the casting house. Ten men were injured, three of whom have died, and the remainder recovery by the timely arrival of the fire engine and hose company the scene of the disaster, which washed away with their contents. The loss will be about seventy thousand dollars, partially insured.

The close top furnace will have to be shoveled out and repaired, as it was injured somewhat by the explosion. The explosion is the first of the kind that has occurred in the country, and its cause is somewhat mysterious. Various theories are given by different furnacemen, and some decline expressing an opinion. A plausible opinion given by an expert is that a large volume of water was suddenly precipitated into the furnace and formed hydrogen gas, which caused the explosion. The matter certainly demands investigation by furnace owners. B.

The Coal Famine.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

PITTSBURGH, PA., October 30, 1871.

Having made my residence for several years past in a Southern city, wholly dependent upon Pittsburgh for its supply of coal, both for manufacturing purposes and home use, I can speak from experience of the loss and injury to the former, and the inconvenience and at times great suffering to the poor by the present coal famine. Not one in the latter are able to obtain the means to purchase coal at the very high price at which it is ruling, but the limited supply is controlled always by a few who live out the season of their prosperity by the misery of others. At this very time every hope for relief is placed in the rise of the river and the delivery of the large coal shipments here for their use. They are suffering and in need of assistance second only to that of bread to sustain their lives; nor is their's an exception for all along the lines of the Ohio and Mississippi there are cases of a parallel character. Is it not therefore a matter of high importance to inquire why any course that will hold from them the needed relief that the adoption of the new steamboat law certainly will bring upon them just at this time? Only in the name of humanity do I urge the postponement of any measures that will cause a continuance of their present suffering. Be the enactment which will paralyze river transportation ever so comparatively useless the fleet of towboats ready to carry relief to the suffering, right or wrong, do not push it to a conclusion at this time; time may be the lives of many of the very poor are in jeopardy. Safe from the possibility of a similar danger, it behooves our people, one and all, to unite their action to relieve the suffering along our rivers, as they so nobly have done for those in the Northwest, by jointly asking our law-makers at Washington to withhold the enactment of a law that will prove so great a misfortune to their fellow-beings dependent solely upon their relief.

[Our correspondent overlooks the important fact that the law of which he complains was passed at the last session of Congress, and is now absolutely in force, and must stand until repealed at some future time.—ED. COM.]

COAL AT CINCINNATI.

An Adequate Supply for the Winter.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Monday.]

The tug J. H. Moulton, Captain John Barrett, arrived yesterday afternoon with another tow of Sheridan coal. She brought down 600 bushels every trip. The railroads are also bringing in considerable coal, and there is no reason why the price of fuel should be any higher than the price it now bears, which is from $7 to $8 a load of twenty-five bushels. We are led to believe, upon subsequent investigation, that there is more coal in hands and in reserve than was at first supposed, or than has been estimated by the coal operators generally, at the price quoted bears, the railroad's can afford to transport it, and, with ordinary diligence, enough of that valuable article can be brought forward, with what is now available, to supply the demand during the entire winter. We are informed that there are half a million bushels of coal and upwards in barges, a short distance above the city belonging to dealers which have not been included in any of the estimates yet made. The efforts of the Council Committee will doubtless be directed to this subject and arrangements made which will preclude the possibility of any further scarcity of fuel. To the rich who circle is no cause of anxiety or source of inconvenience. To the poor and anxiety of our city who have not had the means of supplying themselves with a surplus during times of abundance and low prices, the burden is particularly heavy and oppressive.

Railroad Raid in Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Monday.]

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge Company undertook, on Saturday night, to anticipate the conclusion of an arrangement with the City Council for crossing Kilgour street to reach the bridge, by a night raid upon the street with a large force of laborers, who began tearing up to lay the foundation for the trestle work, which is to be seven feet high. The Mayor very properly put a stop to this attempt to override the lawful authorities. There has been altogether too much of this night marauding work in the laying of railroads in our city. It is mere lawlessness, and ought of itself to be sufficient cause for an injunction on the road.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Removal of Union Soldiers from Office Asked For.

A Boston Firm Apply for Rebel Trade-marks.

Resignation of Gov. Bullock.

Civil Service Commissioners Not Harmonious in Their Views.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30, 1871.

Don't Want Union Soldiers in Office.

Roderick R. Butler is trying to secure the removal of United States District Attorney Canada of East Tennessee. Camp was a Union soldier, and is distasteful to the rebels in that section. Ex-Representative Arnell is urging the removal of Gould, Rexlinger, formerly a Union soldier and now Postmaster at Clarksville, Tenn.

Tonalying to the South.

A Boston boot and shoe firm have applied for a patent on two trade marks, evidently inspired exclusively for the southern market, one being a device containing the portrait of General Lee, the other with the face of Stonewall Jackson. The Examiner has rejected the application, on the ground that it cannot be lawful to encourage anything that promodes sectional strife. The case will be taken up on appeal to the Commissioner.

Resignation of Governor Bullock.

Gov. Bullock on yesterday informed a prominent Senator in this city that he had resigned the Governorship of the State of Georgia, and had placed his resignation in the hands of the President of the State Senate. He intimated that he did not like the course which political affairs were taking in Georgia, and said that he had no doubt but that his enemies were prepared to impeach him in case of his return.

Civil Service Reform.

From the conflicting views of the Civil Service Commissioners, it is probable there will be several reports forthcoming when they conclude their present labors. The Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Curtis, insists upon his proposition that character and capacity should always govern in the selection of public officers, and that political considerations shall never be allowed to weigh against these qualifications. On this latter point there is no unanimity, as several commissioners are of opinion that party predilection is an obligation which will always be paramount. So far as competitive examinations are concerned, there is also want of harmony, as some Commissioners take strong ground against any system in which the test is merely the acquirements of the applicants, without demonstrating either their character or capacity. About the only point upon which there can be said to be any agreement is that the standard of employment should be elevated a better class of applicants should be encouraged whenever possible. As the Commissioners speak, the result the Commissioners are as widely at variance as ever.

Appointments.

Charles E. Harrison was to-day appointed Assessor of the Sixth Ohio District, and George E. Scott, Assessor of the Second Arkansas District.

WASHINGTON, October 30, 1871.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

In the Supreme Court of the United States against Childs & March, *appellees*, obtained below a judgment of $168,111 on account of stores furnished the Army of the West. The Court remanded the cases with instructions to the Court of Claims to enter judgment for the United States. In Hoffman *et al.* against the National City Bank of Milwaukee, judgment was affirmed. In State of Pennsylvania, *ex rel.* Hamilton against Wycliffe, decision below affirmed. Providence Woolington Insurance Company *vs.* Bilderger et shall, decision below affirmed. Lowe, Arctic Insurance Company *vs.* Lowe, error and appeal dismissed, with costs. Judge Swayne announced that these cases are prosecuted for delay, the court affirms the judgments below, with ten per cent. damages in each case.

ACTION ON THE DEATH OF THOMAS EWING.

In the supreme chamber this afternoon General Akerman announced the death of Thomas Ewing, and presented, in a feeling speech, resolutions to the the memory of deceased, passed by members of the bar. The Chief Justice made the following reply: "The Court shares with the bar the sentiments expressed by their resolutions, which will be entered upon the records in accordance with their request. We are less than a whose generation old, and the loss to the memory of Mr. Ewing are properly paid. His is a record of a youth patient in toil and fit of aspiration; of a manhood worthily employed in various and honorable public trusts, and forensic labors in which he yesterday forenoon, he was still in remarkable grasp and vigor of his intellect, and the great variety and extent of his attainments in the protracted and severe old age; of a calm and peaceful death, surrounded by children worthy of their father, faithful friends, the whole of which a leader and friend so honored and beloved, however long deferred, comes always too soon. Counting ourselves as not the least affectionate among the mourners of Mr. Ewing, we will yet find, we doubt not, that all near to the deceased will find consolation. We will ever find consolation in reflecting upon the greatness of the example he has left for the imitation of his country men.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30, 1871, 7:30 P.M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall in New York and New England, with southwesterly winds on the lower lakes, veering to northwest and west. Tuesday and the pressure increase with light northerly winds on the upper lakes. A storm of some severity will be developed in the lower Mississippi valley, and more northwestward to the Ohio valley. Brisk easterly winds with cloudy and threatening weather will probably prevail on the Atlantic coast. Cautionary signals have been ordered for Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland.

REMARKABLE MURDER.

Clergyman of the Church of England Kills His Wife—Another Rullo ff.

A remarkable murder was recently committed in England, the perpetrator thereof being a clergyman in the Church of England, and the victim his wife, on the 10th of October the Rev. T. M. Watson, M. A., many years head master of the grammar school at Stockwell, and well known as a translator of the classics, the author of several biographies, and a historical work, left his home at Clapham, then pretended to poison himself. On the following evening he told his servant maid that if he should be ill during the night she must send for Dr. Hogg. He was taken ill, and when the doctor came the maid gave him a letter written by her master, and telling how in a "fit of fury" he had committed the murder and laid the murdered body in the library. In this room corpse was found, huddled up in a corner, her knees touching her chin, her head lying between them. Over all of the body, except the face, was a thick coverlet, and over head fallen forward. The clothes she wore were saturated with blood which had flowed from wounds in her head. Underneath the body a blood was smashed in, and, in places, beaten almost to a jelly. In addition to these wounds there were others; her occiput was fractured, both temples beaten in, and there was a deep cut in the centre of the forehead. The examination of the house by the police proved that the fatal blow was struck in the library, and that many of the sill, frame and blinds of which were spattered with blood. When taken to the police station, Dr. Watson read the English papers call him, though why he should have such a title is not stated—said that he was sane, as were also his ancestors, and his brother, who, he said lived at "No. 82 Grand street, Williamsburg, America." As to cause for the murder was assigned save the "fit of fury." In his statement of what he wished to have done with his property after he should have died, he left £5 to the maid, in the letter that he would have two thick quarto manuscript books read. These were sent by his wife to the British Museum or sold to some literary man.

THE LICENSE BOARD.

The First Session of the New Commissioners—Cases on the Twentieth List Taken Up.

The new license board held its first open court yesterday morning, Messrs. Scott, McGunnegle and Stuckrath on the bench, with Clerk Brown officiating at the desk. The session was a short one, occupying about half an hour, during which time some twenty-six applications were heard and disposed of. The Board took up the twentieth list of applications and before acting in the premises invited any who had remonstrances to make the same forward. There were no remonstrances made, no legal interference on the part of the temperance men and the twenty-six cases were speedily disposed of, with the following result:

LICENSES GRANTED.

Chris. Brigel, Reserve township.
Joseph Kaestirer, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
Wilhelm Volz, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.
Francis Zimmerman, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Anthony Hoppe, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
M. S. Crawford, Allegheny, Pittsburgh.
Lawrence Sproni, Second ward, Allegheny.
Francis E. Canavan, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
Henry Herman, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
James Dempsey, Fourth ward, Allegheny.
Fred. Fritsch, Fifth ward, Allegheny.
Daniel Diechtmiller, Fifth ward, Allegheny.
John Jack Arnold, Fifth ward, Allegheny.
C. C. Smith, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
Joseph Frankhauser, East Birmingham.
Robert Bauman, Birmingham.
Val. J. Voelker, Verona borough.

LICENCES REFUSED.

Frederica Bach, Sixth ward, Allegheny.

TRANSFERS GRANTED.

Andrew Hahn, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Riser & Clark, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Morgan Thomas, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
Wm. Brown, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Frank Gilmore, Bridgeville.
Roedelheim & Bing, First ward, Pittsburgh.
John Natcher, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.

ALLOWED TO BE WITHDRAWN.

John V. Frobe, East Birmingham.

FAILED TO ANSWER.

Jacob Jahn, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Grossglass, Ormsby; John Brown, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

The Board adjourned until the 15th of November, when the twenty-first list will be taken up.

PROF. D. MAYER'S second soiree takes place next Thursday evening, November 2d, in place of Friday evening, November 3d, as announced on the invitations.

The Mass Meeting at Christ Church this Evening.

The public sympathy for Chicago has been worldwide, and the immediate wants of her suffering people have, in a good degree, been provided for. In this generous work Pittsburgh has done a noble part. The attention of the world is now turned upon the rebuilding of the ruined city. It will be done speedily and grandly. But in this rebuilding there is danger that the churches will be left to suffer. The congregations of the churches destroyed cannot rebuild without help. The meeting to-night is to afford aid and extend sympathy to the Methodist Churches. It is hoped that the meeting will be largely attended, and something worthy of our city and creditable to the denomination be done to aid the Methodists of Chicago. Let all the friends of the cause be present.

☞ The largest stock of pocket knives and fine cutlery in the city at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

Studies of Stage Sensationism.

ORCHESTRAL EXASPERATION—SOME HISTORY OF "THE SENSATIONAL" AND ITS EFFECTS—THE NEW "STRYCHNINE" SCHOOL—ITS ORIGIN, CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCES.

How would an average man in actual life feel if every phase of emotion that pleased or troubled him was kept constantly in the course of coincident sound from a hired band of musicians?

Would the young and gifted leader of that haunting orchestra live to have his youthful ambitions realized, or the relatives of the elderly bass violoncello gray hairs descend in violence to the grave?

Music, when it suggests sentiment or thought of any kind, becomes the highest exponent of human feeling. We bow down to its power in the Olympian form of inspired opera, and understand how it affects us in the homely strains of a touching street ballad. Hud given as dashes of dramatic bitters to courses of a wretched meal of sensation drama, it turns upon the mental stomach—so to speak—and produces nausea instead of appetite.

Now this is what the play of the period has become. A hash of delirious passion, served up with tenor violins and a bassoon; or a stream of inane nonsense, guided in its wanderings channeled by a first fiddle and a flute. Incidental blasts by the band are the bane of writers for the stage. Shakespeare didn't make *Iago* torture *Othello* to chords from the kettle drum, and Sheridan never thought of throwing down the screen in "The School for Scandal" to the wild swoop of a Steinway Grand. Even Mr. Bouckcault has used the instrumentalists sparingly in all works which he expects will live. But it seems as if the puny race of bantlings lately brought forth behind the foot-lights could only be sustained in their struggle for galvanic life by pensive pinches from the piccolo or the full blown horrors of the ophecleide.

DESCENT OF SENSATION SPECIES.

Only a dramatic Darwin—an inverted dramatic Darwin—could trace and analyze in scientific symmetry the process of degeneracy through which the school of drama we call "sensational" has passed. The "sensational" has had its eras from the beginning; but Boucicault alone has been destitute of more or less of invigorating essence. Gleams of genius have irradiated its most repulsive features, and dishes of depraved horror, that would otherwise have sickened on the stomach, have received some relish by virtue of their sauce of brains.

Shakespeare himself had sometimes to pander to the caprices of the groundlings, and Marlowe and Webster did it, but there was a mental limb s forth like a giant, but within three nights some dwarf had cut off his head.

Within this century the stage has had a fall on their infernal fires. Chicago sank Down into wound and gone, you clapped Troy and that eternal domineering Rome, Where we had to sit and listen to the sphinx Of mystic future cowers an enigma. Dumb and dead as the ancient land marks. In all the dread and dark of nights, and trust The fiery glitter of Orion's belt and sword, That courage long possessed of by this nation; Has this day been shaken? Has it been tortured? Self-confidence ere now oft so efficient In right-hearted and true-souled Chicago Held forth to thee by over hundred peoples, Mourning Chicago, those are all three saved! Yea, from the depth thou will be quickly rising, Thou hast born apart of the hundred land; Lift up thy wings, a phœnix from the ashes; Thy dauntless spirit shall not be consumed. Soon is gone by, this time dreary and sad; Riches fly away, and riches will come again. Not conquered yet, thou only art defeated, Thou shalt be victor, and shalt be victorious. And of thy luck again the sunny rising.

SANITARY MATTERS.

The Board of Health Adopts Effective Measures to Check the Spread of Small-Pox.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday forenoon, Dr. Wilson presiding.

The resolution offered by Mr. Edwards on Saturday and published yesterday was again read, whereupon a lengthy discussion ensued.

Mr. Gray, in the debate, stated that the small-pox prevailed generally throughout the old and new city, and not in any particular locality. He suggested the appointment of a number of assistants to investigate cases reported, and to see that all those who should have been a thousand source of mental and physical restoration turns to their enervation and destruction. The one in every way desirable, and to be incurred except at rare intervals, and going to the theater becomes an exceptional and expensive spree instead of a constant and economical means of enjoyment.

A NAME FOR THE NEW SCHOOL.

The very conservative critic, who repudiates sensationism altogether, and the fastidious critic, who carries the pollution of the age in a bandbox under his arm, will probably say there is no real difference between one kind of sensation and another; that sensation is sensation; that "Camille" and "Marble Hearts," for instance, are positively worse than Hamlet and Macbeth, because they have received applause from the vicious multitude, or Methodist. With profound respect for the opinions of the conservative and fastidious, the writer of this notice might occur that such a faculty as discrimination was not altogether valueless in life. There are things, and things; and there are very serious differences between them. For example, in the matter of mutually the same thing, there are many important distinctions of quality. Taking "Camille" and "Marble Hearts," for instance. They are positive works of dramatic art. Their power and pathos are real, and passion, in their coherency of thought and construction, in terseness and often elegance of dialogue, they can be admired by the man of culture and sentiment. They can be read and are enjoyed by all. Admitting, for the sake of argument, what has been urged against these plays on the score of moral obliquity and insidiousness of their sentiment, they are, nevertheless, works of art, and to some tones of mind unhealthy; yet their esthetic excellences are so great as to cover a multitude of sins merely ethical. It would be safe to go a step further, and pronounce the moral tendency of the meaning intended to be conveyed, and show why a vastly inferior class of drama may be apologized for —the psychologic class, of which "The Corsican Brothers" is a good representative. Those plays contain and evolve an idea, and, above all, an idea thoroughly logical and coherent; they may not instruct in a really good, or wholly harmless direction; but they do teach something and teach it comprehensibly; not leaving the brain of an audience in a sheer chaotic whirl of particles, approaching paralysis. Yet this is just what is done by the class of drama of which "Drama, for which no word of palliation or excuse can be found, and which is hereby named and shall henceforth be known as THE SCHOOL OF STRYCHNINE SENSATION.

Occasion and Cause of Its Sensationism.

It has previously been said that Messrs. Boucicault and Brougham must not be confounded with Messrs. Foster and McCloskey; special names being mentioned because they represent types of classes, and with no invidious intent whatever. Boucicault and Brougham have given so much of inestimable value to dramatic literature, for which they received no adequate return, that they might be forgiven almost any amount of reckless speculation in the sensational which promised large accessions of fortune. If they discovered chaff would sell for more than wheat, they are not to be blamed for putting the chaff on the market; yet, so rich were their unrecognized stores of grain, that chaff was wheat altogether. Their worst stock always had some grains of nutriment in it. But the hucksters, otherwise typified, have sold nothing but dirt with their chaff. Not an intellectual kernel could be found in a ton of it. They never had a single kernel in all their granaries of rotten rubbish. Yet the profits of the strychninedchaff venders are enormous. The prices they ask per dose for their wares would seem incredible if the fact were not known that emptiness and conceit are ever near akin and so often allied with grasping sordidness. For one of their skeletons of mechanical abomination, strung together with mean scrapings of lingual garbage, they will demand and obtain more money than Boucicault and Brougham were paid for half a dozen of their splendid comedies. This result has accrued from the

DEMORALIZATION OF THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION;

and here is some inkling of how that demoralization came to pass. It began, of course, with a woman. An actress, not very young nor very pretty, but of private life, made a fine appearance on the stage of the theater where she was a stock actress. Her entire abandonment of manner and absence of refinement insured the mediocrity of the gallleries with a wild enthusiasm. In a hapless moment for the world a keen, shrewd speculator in the weaknesses of human nature, as seen in the theatrical spectator, saw how to get up a success. He said to himself, "This woman," reflected he to himself, "sustains the house by keeping the upper tier full of the boys, and I'll bet she don't get more than twenty dollars a week. Why should she? Let her go over the country and make the whole pile for herself—and me?" The idea was no sooner conceived than applied. Such a proposition had been the seemingly unattainable goal of all her most sanguine dreams. She fell into it on the first asking. "But," thought her new manager, "we must start as a clear novelty. None of your three-sheet Spice-and-that-sort-of-thing. They've played out! We must have a new piece!" So a hack writer was secured to vamp four or five acts of dramatic gas, warranted to burn with many colored fires; and he was paid like

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

THE Common Council yesterday passed finally the ordinance creating a Water Commission, as it came from the Select branch. The rules were unanimously suspended to consider the measure, and on the final vote the yeas and nays were called. Fifty members (all who were present) voted in the affirmative. Fifteen members were absent. There was no debate. A resolution was then passed asking Select Council to meet them in joint session forthwith to elect the Board of Water Commissioners. This was amended in Select, by fixing the time for the election at the next regular meeting, two weeks hence. In this amendment the Common branch concurred.

It appears that Russia has been terribly afflicted by fires during the past summer. "Conflagrations rage among us like an epidemic, a plague," the Moscow *Gazette* lately remarked. Within the last seven months several great towns, as Polozk, Slatoust and Rshew have been consumed, while others have suffered to a great extent. For a time fires were daily occurrences in Moscow; several railroads lost heavily by the burning of carriages, laden especially with cotton, and by the burning of stations. Villages beyond count have perished in the same way. This, however, seems to be the common fate of Russian villages, as we are told that they have to be all rebuilt once in five years. "In the Province of Wjatka there were five hundred and forty fires in the first two or three months of this year,' says the *Gazette*.

A RESOLUTION was introduced in Councils, yesterday, for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Board of Directors of the Soldiers' Home, in regard to the propriety of devoting the fund in their charge, amounting to $208,000, to the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for a permanent "Industrial Exhibition for Western Pennsylvania." The Home is no longer needed, the necessity which led to its establishment having ceased, and the best method of disposing of the fund now engages the attention of the Board. An industrial exhibition, under proper management, would prove advantageous to our business interests in many ways, and the proposition is worth considering. It is understood, of course, that Councils have no control of the matter whatever, but the resolution was offered with a view to obtaining an expression from the representatives of the citizens of Pittsburgh, who had contributed so largely in aid of the fund.

THE address of Hon. FELIX R. BRUNOT on Indian affairs, delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association Saturday night, and reported in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, would seem to indicate that the reformation which the Administration has inaugurated in the Indian Bureau did not come any too soon, besides proving that a humane and educational policy is the only one that can solve the Indian problem, unless, indeed, the alternative of rapid and relentless extermination should be resorted to. Hitherto the practical administration of Indian affairs has been based upon the latter, made worse by the element of hypocrisy which the so-called civilizing and protecting theory necessarily introduced. That many of the Indians are savage, crafty and cruel beyond measure, cannot, unfortunately, be doubted; but neither can it be questioned that the frauds and iniquities of which they have been made the victims have tended to develop and keep alive in them the very spirit of hatred and revenge out of which the atrocities they have committed have grown. It is not necessary that there should be any maudlin sentiment over them, but it is every way necessary that they should be dealt with uprightly, justly and generously, as befits a great nation dealing with a broken and decaying race. It is therefore to be hoped that Mr. BRUNOT may be able to reconcile with his other duties the acceptance of the appointment conferred upon him by the President, and which all true friends of our border civilization, whether relating to the Indian or the white settler, are urgently anxious that he should do.

THE telegraphic announcement made in yesterday's COMMERCIAL of the surrender of the Juarezist forces at Saltillo, Mexico, to the revolutionary command of General TREVINO, is of sufficient importance to call for a word of comment. Both the character and antecedents of the successful General it is inferred by many persons familiar with Mexican affairs that the present revolution against JUAREZ is an American movement, having for its object the division of the Republic at the Sierra Madre mountains, and the erection of the States lying between that range and the Rio Grande into a separate and independent Republic. Soon after the close of the Mexican war, in 1848, General TREVINO engaged in a movement which embraced a number of adventurous Americans, for the establishment of the northern tier of States into a separate government, under the name of the Republic of Sierra Madre. The attempted revolution failed, but it is said that although TREVINO has subsequently held a number of offices under JUAREZ, he has never abandoned his scheme for the partitioning of the States. He is reported to be strongly attached to and in sympathy with the people and institutions of the United States. Should the revolution prove successful, it is intimated that our Southwestern boundary will soon be enlarged. This may help to explain the reports which have for some time past been current respecting the alleged connection of certain Americans with revolutionary projects in Mexico.

ONE week from to-day elections will be held in the States of Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Wisconsin for Governor, State officers and Legislature; in New York for State officers and Legislature; in New Jersey for Governor and Legislature; in Mississippi and Virginia for Legislatures, and in Illinois for Congressman at large. With the exception of Maryland and Virginia the prospects are good for Republican victories in all these States; while even in Virginia there is a probability that the Republicans will gain several members; the proposed Democratic funding measure having evoked considerable opposition among a portion of the white population, while the hostility of that party to the free school system has thoroughly aroused the blacks. The Republicans are making a plucky fight. Over seventy thousand campaign documents have been distributed during the canvass, and this demand for political tracts of a high character is noted as a hopeful indication of the progress of intelligence and education among the people. While the result in New York cannot be predicted, there are yet a number of encouraging signs which warrant the hope that the Republicans will carry the Legislature, and that the Empire State will continue to be represented in Congress by an undivided Senatorial delegation. The victories achieved by the great central States on the 10th instant are having an inspiriting effect on all the States above named, and there is a prospect that their Republican majorities will be considerably increased, and the Democratic party still more hopelessly demoralized than at present.

WE observe that the Democratic managers in New York are adopting the same tactics that were employed to weaken the Republican vote in this State; namely, the introduction in close districts of Temperance candidates, so as to divert a sufficient number of Republican votes to allow the Democratic candidate to run in. This kind of game is being played in several of the strongholds of that State, although in no single instance has a Temperance nomination been made in a Democratic district. It is to be hoped that the Republican press of the Empire State will not forget to expose the trick as it deserves. In our own State it is probable we should have lost two or three districts in which we were successful, had not prompt attention been given to the matter by the press, and the honest Temperance men put upon their guard against the attempted swindle. Not a single Temperance candidate was elected in this State, and every vote cast by Republicans for the so-called Temperance ticket was thrown in the interest of the Democratic party; not avowedly, of course, but still none the less actually. Nor is there any more probability of the election of a Temperance man in New York than in Pennsylvania. Democracy is still more hard pushed in that State than it was in this. It is on trial for its life, there, and would enlist the bottomless pit in its behalf, if it thought the bargain would be of advantage. There is a prospect that, if harmony and unanimity prevail in the Republican ranks, and every vote is brought out, the State may be redeemed from the misfortunes and disgrace under which it now suffers. But every vote will be needed, and it seems every way important that this Democratic conspiracy, miscalled a Temperance Reform, should be laid bare at once, before it is too late.

DON PEDRO, of Brazil, is one of the phenomena of the times. Having, for convenience and advantage of observation in travel, laid aside his royal dignity, he assumed no aristocratic title, by which some of the benefits of nobility might have been secured. He travels as plain Mr. ALCANTARA, and besides performs the part of a mere plebeian with a naturalness which proves his entire sympathy with the character. Thus, on lately arriving at Munich, met at the railway station by the royal princes in solemn array and in accordance with the established principles of etiquette, Mr. ALCANTARA greeted them in the slightest way compatible with politeness, and then, with an old umbrella under his arm, he climbed into the first *fiacre* at hand and hurried off to the hotel. Declining all invitations from the Court, he was next seen, in company with a single servant as a guide, rambling about the city on foot, curiously examining every object of interest. And the interesting circumstance about it all is, that even envy or enmity does not pretend to see any affectation, or mere wish to make people stare, in DON PEDRO's simplicity of manner. His ways are evidently the ways of a King who looks at his own hereditary character and position from the standpoint of realism, and who knows that royalty, in the present age, is worth just so much as it makes itself worth by what it is and does. Thoroughly educated and trained to look at facts without flinching, the Emperor of Brazil early in his career showed that he was animated by a genuine interest in the welfare of his subjects. The entire reading world is familiar with the various improvements and reforms by which his reign has been marked. Though the state of the country and the disposition of the people have been difficult to deal with, no doubt exists as to the King's zeal in the cause of popular education, or as to his concern for the promotion of public works and for the scientific advancement of agriculture in his dominions. Indeed, in all these directions results have been accomplished which are highly creditable to his intelligence and energy as well as his benevolence. To his possession of these qualities all recent travelers in the country bear witness. The King's interest in the abolition of slavery has been sometimes questioned of late, for the reason that he went away on his present tour while the question was pending. But his zeal as an abolitionist may hardly be doubted on any such grounds. In truth, before his departure for Europe, the act of abolition just adopted was prepared and submitted to the Legislature by the ministry which had successfully concluded the war with Paraguay. Its passage was no doubt regarded as a certainty. One object of the Emperor's tour is said to be the promotion of emigration from Europe to Brazil, as the great need of the country is a fresh and vigorous population. In addition to any direct arrangements that may be made in favor of the object, it seems most likely to be advanced by the impression which DON PEDRO is everywhere making in the public mind. Slavery removed out of the way, and the belief, universally grounded, that Brazil is governed by a truly wise, benevolent and beneficent King, it will not be surprising if great numbers resolve to seek homes in a country of so many advantages.

THE Boston *Post* does not appear to think any more highly of FRANK BL ir's nostrums for Democratic staggers than it did of the remedies proposed by the St Louis *Republican*. Neither the passive policy of the one, nor the pitchfork plan of the other, commends itself to our New England contemporary. It sees nothing but suicide in the adoption of either, and calls loudly on the members of the party everywhere to stand by the party colors. Senator BLAIR, it intimates, is not the man from whom Democracy prefers to receive counsel; and states that, should it become necessary for the party to go out of their own ranks for a Presidential candidate, they will at least make themselves consistent by a corresponding change in their platform, and not follow the example of General BLAIR in setting up a Republican platform with a Republican nominee upon it. The *Post* indulges in some severe strictures upon the time-serving spirit which has crept into the organization, and reprobates the trickery which is being resorted to for the sake of obtaining what it terms "a low and fleeting advantage." The theory of the *Post* is that the party should assume a liberal and advanced position, and hold more closely together than ever before, and it charges that the advice of BLAIR and others is dictated by the whispers of selfishness and the counsels of a concealed fear. For itself, it battles right bravely, albeit evidently for no higher purpose than to buoy its sinking courage. It has a cowardly sound, remarks the *Post*, to talk of running away; but it is none the less apparent that it heartily wishes itself out of the long and lonely graveyard. Yet it is plucky, and will not quicken its pace out of a walk though all the ghosts of the cemetery should rise up and mock at it. And hence it deserves credit, for to be able not to seem afraid is the next best thing to being endowed with the elements of bravery itself.

IT is probable that the subject of compulsory education will be called up again in Congress at its ensuing session. The public mind is evidently fast becoming prepared for such a measure. The Philadelphia *North American* proposes a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, making it compulsory on all the States to provide ample means for the education of all classes of the people, and suggests that the Republican party adopt it as the basis of a new departure. It is hardly probable that this will be done, but there can be no doubt that the main idea is steadily growing into favor. It has already been discussed by the Legislatures of several of the States, and, if we recollect rightly, a bill providing for compulsory education passed the Michigan Legislature last winter. Such a law is also in existence in Texas. Many of the leading educators of the country are also earnestly advocating the measure, and it seems likely from present indications either that a national plan will presently be adopted, or that one after another the States will shortly enforce the system. It is a somewhat curious fact that the Democratic press is, as a general thing, bitterly opposed to the movement, while Republican journals are as unitedly in favor of it. The latter hold that the general diffusion of knowledge will materially lessen crime, and that in the degree in which the masses are educated they will be likely to advance morally, and become strengthened in convictions of right and duty; while the former insist that the proposition is made only in the interest of the most unreasonable exactions, as the taxes are at the mind as well as the body. Is this the foreboding of instinct? Why does a dove tremble in the presence of a hawk? Does the school bell toll the funeral knell of Democracy?

JUDGE JOHN C. UNDERWOOD has written a letter to express the opinion that it will be much easier, (and he thinks it does) it will not be long before the "deficiency" will be supplied by another. Judge Underwood, although in a high position, is not a high authority regarding constitutional law. In view of this opinion, however, in connection with a similar opinion of Chief Justice Howe, of the Territory of Wyoming, Mr. Tilton, who claims a patent on the idea that the fifteenth amendment interferes with a woman suffrage, thinks "the critics who cavil" at his position would "do well to re-examine their criticism."

THE latest theory of the cause of volcanoes is that proposed by Professor Phillips, a distinguished English geologist. He attributes such eruptions solely to the action of steam raised to great power proportionately to the depth at which it was formed. Taking the assumed increase of the earth's temperature with the increased depth from the surface, Professor Phillips regards the limit of twenty miles as equal to producing sufficient heat to raise steam to the force of forty thousand atmospheres, or in other words, that at thirteen miles depth the earth's internal temperature would be equal to raising steam of a force sufficient to support a column of lava thirteen miles high.

THE stone, so-called, fire-proof buildings in Chicago were only fire-proof in name. The material of which most of them were made was a limestone, or marble, highly charged with petroleum. Under a hot sun the smell of the oil was perceptible. Mr. Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, in a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writes: "It is ascertained that no stone ever used in the business part of the city is worth a farthing in such a fire. We should incline to add that it is worse than valueless, and that it is a positive source of danger, since it is evident that the heat emanating from ignited petroleum stone must be most intense, and the fire difficult of extinguishment.

A WRITER in a Cincinnati paper proposes a way to solve the coal question. It is thus.

"Let Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky unite in improving the Ohio river. Dredge—remove all obstructions—deepen the main channel and then railroad monopolies will take the alarm and furnish cars to transport coal at reasonable rates."

He might have said, and then there will be necessity for thinking of the railroads in connection with the coal supply.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In a will case at New York recently "allowances" were made to the amount of $18,500 in favor of sixteen lawyers, who claimed to have been concerned in behalf of the poor widow. An appeal having been taken, Judge Barnard awarded a proper fee to the counsel who had actually performed the work, but cut down other allowances to $100 and $75 each, and refused to give anything to lawyers who had put in no answers. A local paper says the action of those sixteen lawyers forcibly recall the stories of the unclean birds sitting patiently by the wayside, watching with stony eyes the wearied animals and men that are soon to furnish them dainty tit-bits.

At a meeting of a committee of the Council of Cincinnati, to consider the subject of regulating the rate of speed at which railroad trains may run in the city, railway representatives present expressed the opinion that additional guards at the crossings and along the lines of the road to prevent foot passengers from using the track, would do more to prevent loss of life than would be accomplished by diminishing the rate of speed of trains. Besides, a reduction of speed they regarded as practically increasing distances, which would, without corresponding gain, operate to the prejudice of persons doing business in the city and residing in the suburban villages, and would increase passenger and freight rates, and so far damage the city's business interests.

Last week thirteen boys, committed to the New York House of Refuge, were honorably discharged, equipped with funds earned by themselves, rewarded with testimonials, and furnished in avocations by which they can hereafter earn an honest livelihood. The new discipline of encouragement has worked wonders with these lads. Reclaimed by kindness, they are sent out into the world again as human beings—not hardened ruffians. The certificate given to each of them, at this singular graduation, bears testimony to the "skill, workmanship and correct conduct" displayed during the period of his connection with the House, and recommends him to the confidence of employers. The pleasant statement is added, that all the lads found places at once, to pursue, at full wages, the trades that they have learned.

A farmer writes to the Detroit *Post* his belief, from actual observation, that one of the chief causes of the present destroying fires in the woods and the prairies is to be found in our railways, and pertinently inquires "why are not some measures taken by railroad companies in order to prevent spread of sparks and cinders, causing so much damage to farmers as well as to themselves? Our steam threshers work with safety among barns and stacks, their smoke-stacks being fully secured against outpassing sparks, and why cannot a like safeguard be applied on railroad smoke-stacks?"

The Toledo *Blade* says, on the occasion of a recent shower there, that a peculiar willingness to be drenched seemed to characterize many of the pedestrians, so earnest was the universal desire for rain. A clergyman among the crowd, muddy and wet, fairly smiled aloud, as though he were glad to carry the evidences of the answering of his prayers.

Between six and seven hundred men are now employed at Colt's armory, and the variety of manufactures is almost as great as the number of men. There are now being made there revolvers of all styles and sizes; the largest and most powerful for our Government and the Russian Government, and the new seal-locks for the Postoffice Department, of which 5,000 have been made, and 15,000 more have just been ordered.

The Chicago *Tribune*, referring to the protest against an alleged abandonment of the "Mansard roof" architecture in that city, remarks that "in Europe these Gothic buildings, or buildings with the Mansard roof, are as exempt from fire as any others. The use of wooden roofs, whether of shingles or boards, and the practice of erecting lumber yards on the top of high buildings and calling them 'Mansards,' ought to be prohibited by law."

The total vintage of California this year is set down at 8,000,000 gallons, with from 180,000 to 200,000 gallons of brandy to be added. But vine growers are distilling less brandy than usual, on account of their heavy Federal taxation, making a loss of the material heretofore used for this liquor.

The latest scheme for applying steam to the navigation of the canals in New York and capturing the prize of $100,000 offered by the Legislature for the best plan of cheapening and quickening canal transportation, is the application of a plan that is said to have been already successful in Belgium, to propel a boat by means of a wire cable on the bottom of the canal. It is the intention to have one boat furnished with the necessary steam power on each section of the canal, and these will tow the loaded boats. A model propelling boat has been built at Buffalo and sent to Troy for trial. It is claimed that she can tow fifteen ordinary canal boats at the rate of three miles an hour, but this is yet to be proved.

PERSONAL.

Count Otto, Bismarck's son and heir, is described as a tall young fellow, resembling an Englishman. He passed two years in England studying the English army organization and then took lessons in diplomacy in Paris, where he was a frequent guest at General DE'S receptions. He speaks fluently the modern languages, and is an accomplished sportsman.

J. H. Skinner, one of the most noted special correspondents of the London press, in Mexico during the reign of Maximilian, in Crete during the rising against the Turks, with the Prussians in their every and short war with Austria, and in Germany in last year's great war with France—is coming over to America to lecture during the winter.

The London *Court Journal* announces, editorially, that one of the ladies belonging to Mr. Rullman's Vienna Orchestra troupe, "with a profusion of fair hair, braided and curled, and bound with a circlet of blue enamel, is said to have exercised the profession of fakiner at Ems, and to be the only person in the whole world who knows the real secret of the behavior of Kaiser Wilhelm to M. Benedetti. This lady is always pointed out as the lion of the orchestra."

NILSSON had a sore throat and couldn't sing on the second night of her opera season in New York. It is said that in spite of the physician's certificate there are the usual rumors of a disaffection not wholly physical on the part of the prima donna. Miss Nilsson, and the story of a green-room scene is of course going the rounds of private gossip. It is, however, utter nonsense to attribute this disappointment to anything but the throat affection which is assigned as its cause, and which, in this raw weather, spares neither singers nor those destitute of music in their souls.

"BOSS" Tweed is sublimely confident. His exact words are reported as follows: "It would be very foolish on my part now to let everybody know just how my counsel will prove my innocence, what facts we have in our possession and how the wrong that has been done me will be set right as far as the law can do it. I bide my time quietly, and when the trial is ended my friends, if any of it, not have reason to regret that they ever put confidence in me as a public official. It was a trying ordeal late, and Mr. Tweed rose to go so as to be in time for the train, and the reporter, thanking him for his courtesy, went his way meditatingly.

A Sermon to Sermonizers.

In the Easy Chair of *Harper* for November, George William Curtis thus discourses on Special Providences and baked blue-fish, apropos of certain recent terrible disasters. "If the explosion of the worn boiler of the Westfield on Sunday, and the consequent destruction of life, is a sign in the Divine displeasure and a judgment upon sin, what is the explosion of the worn boiler of the Starbuck upon a week-day, and the consequent destruction of life? Was it because on Saturday evening that Dr. Hall, a Unitarian, and Dr. Mason, a Baptist, two clergymen universally respected for the purity of their lives and the benignity of their teachings, were instantly killed upon the Eastern Railroad. Was it a judgment for traveling upon Saturday night? But why was it not equally a judgment for traveling at all? Why was it not a judgment upon Dr. Gannett for being a Unitarian, or upon Dr. Mason for being a Baptist? Why not a judgment upon the unfortunate for tolerating a railroad?

Last Tuesday, sixty said a newspaper long ago, a clergyman of Ipswich was standing upon the frame of Deacon Jones's house, which was just raised, and unfortunately falling, he was killed. It is an impressive warning against standing upon the frames of unfinished houses on Tuesdays. Yesterday morning a little girl going to school slipped upon a piece of orange peel and was killed. What a Providential admonition to little girls not to go to school in the morning! Last week Obadiah Screw's gray mare ran against a scythe left in the pasture, and cut herself so severely that she died. The day before Obadiah Screw ate baked bluefish for dinner. Let those who are fond of baked bluefish reflect in time upon this warning. Take care, fervent friend, that in explaining the Celestial counsels as if you had been admitted to them, you do not bring the Celestial Power itself into doubt and contempt.

Favorable View of Railroad Centralization.

Referring to the lease by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the New Jersey Railroads, and to the general subject of railroad centralization, the New York *Bulletin* remarks: "It cannot be denied that the interests of commerce that the half score or more of railroads lying between the central points of trade in our country should all be under different and perhaps conflicting management. The country has grown faster than the railroads, and it only remains to supply the missing links and secure uniformity and precision in details. Experience shows that these objects can only be obtained by amalgamation. As to the grave dangers of monopoly and the overshadowing powers of great corporations, they can only be met like other difficulties, as they arise. No doubt American institutions and capabilities will prove sufficiently elastic for the emergency. In England all the lines of railroad are now united under eight or ten great companies, and with results satisfactory both to the shareholders and the public. The same results may be reached here. But it is not improbable that the first infelicity of this country may be required to provide against the abuses arising from railroad consolidation. The contingencies of the future would be less alarming if we could be assured that legislators would always consult the interests of the people in preference to those of the coming railroad aristocracy."

Talking Machine.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Thursday.]

At the Jefferson College, last evening, Dr. J. Solis Cohen delivered a lecture on the mechanism of the human voice, illustrating his remarks by the production of the famous talking machine, invented and constructed by Professor Faber, of Berlin, and which was exhibited in this city thirty years ago. The original inventor was the father of the present exhibitor, who has spent several years in improving it and adding sounds which were not produced. Dr. Cohen began by describing the anatomy and physiology of the larynx, and the production of the registers of the voice, as seen in the laryngoscope. The construction of the machine was shown to be a close copy of the human organs, moved by levers similar to those of the piano, the bellows or lungs of the machine being worked by a pedal. Prof. Faber uses but fourteen sounds to produce all the combinations of speech. At the close of the lecture, an exhibition of the working of the machine was given. It was made to speak sentences in both the English and German languages.

Who Shall Succeed Senator Connell?

The Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* says: Although the election cannot take place for about three months from the present time, a number of aspirants for the succession have already declared themselves among them the following: John Clark, of Holmesburg, ex-Speaker of the House; Henry W. Gray, Councilman elect from the Twenty-second ward; Christian Kneass, attorney-at-law, and who was spoken of as the probable chief deputy under District Attorney James N. Marks. Charles Thompson Jones, Select Councilman from the Twenty-first ward; George H. Moore, ex-Clerk of Quarter Sessions; Charles E. Abbott, School Controller of the Twenty-eighth ward; George H. Deavens, ex-Representative; ex-Assistant Commissioner of Highways James Work; James Miller, ex-Representative from the Eighteenth district, and Samuel Miller, Select Councilman from the Seventeenth ward. Messrs. A. K. McClure, Wm. F. Smith, Hiram Miller, Jas. M. Sellers, and James McManes are not candidates, as reported.

THE Philadelphia authorities have at length moved in the matter of the acknowledged deficit of $478,000 in the City Treasury, but not, says the *Ledger*, in the most direct way, towards the most criminal party in the business. Henry Hahn, President of Common Council, on a warrant procured from the Mayor, had Yerkes, the City Treasurer's broker, arrested on a charge of embezzlement and larceny as bailee, on which he was held to bail in $50,000 for a hearing on to-day, his father becoming his bail.

New Publications.

Whatever differences of opinion exist as to the soundness or value of the Rev. Charles Kingsley's views on practical subjects, all that he writes is readable. The secret of his readableness seems, in part at least, due to the fact that into his books he seldom fails to put a good deal of himself, and it becomes a revelation of a character which, if met with in common life, would be an interesting study. Though an Englishman, full of English prejudices, he is so much in earnest, so humane, and so full of sympathy for humanity in all its forms and conditions, that the candid reader, who has learned to know him through his writings, cannot help being tolerant of his infirmities and somewhat indulgent towards his errors for the sake of the important truths usually illustrated or maintained in his book. In "At Last; A Christmas in the West Indies," Mr. Kingsley appears in a new character. Readers of his former works recollect the evident enthusiasm, not always strictly rational, with which he was wont to dwell on the adventures and exploits of the early English navigators in the Spanish main and its islands, and on the scenery with which they must have been familiar. And the present book opens with a reference to those studies, in sentences which account for the first part of its title:

"At last we, too, were crossing the Atlantic. At last the dream of forty years, please God, would be fulfilled, and I should see the West Indies and the Spanish main. From childhood I had studied their Natural History, their charts, their romances, and, alas! their tragedies; and now at last I was about to compare books with facts, and judge for myself of the reported wonders of the Earthly Paradise."

In these sentences the reader has the key note of the entire book. The author sees everything West Indian in the light of the past as well as of the present. This, however, is apparent in the subjective tone and spirit of the narrative, rather than in extensive historical details. The book is a picture of life in the West Indies, in relation to the aspects of natural objects by which it is encompassed, and to the character and customs of the different races of men there living, and the glimpses from time to time thrown back into the past, serve mainly to awaken the reader's imagination to the historical antecedents of the scene. For the student of natural history in its several branches, almost every page contains something interesting, and even the reader ignorant of botany is likely to pardon Mr. Kingsley for the disproportionately large space given to the description of trees and plants. Trinidad is the island on which he spent his Christmas, and he appears to have been the guest of its English Governor. He, therefore, enjoyed especially advantageous opportunities of not only seeing but studying the island. Mr. Kingsley is no great friend of the negro, as might be inferred from his Confederate sympathies during our civil war, and from his well-known friendship for Governor EYRE. But he seems to have looked at him in Trinidad with candid as well as sharp eyes, and his statements concerning him are interesting. Here is a passage worthy of notice:

"Screaming and jabbering, the negroes and negresses thrust each other's boats about, scrambled from one to the other with gestures of wrath and defiance, and seemed at every moment about both to fall to fisticuffs and to upset themselves among the sharks. But they did neither. Their excitement evaporated in noise. To their 'ladies,' to do them justice, they were always civil. While the 'gents' and 'ladies' bullied them and ordered them about without mercy. The negro women are, without doubt, on a more thorough footing of equality with the men than the women of any white race. The causes are, I believe, two. In the first place, there is less difference between the sexes in mere physical strength and courage; and watching the average negresses, one can well believe the stories of those terrible Amazonian guards of the King of Dahomey, whose boast is that they are no longer women, but men. There is no doubt that in the case of a rebellion, the black women of the West Indies would be as formidable, cutlass in hand, as the men. The other cause is the far-exceeding ease with which not merely food, but gay clothes and ornaments, can be procured by light labor. The negro woman has no need to marry and make herself the slave of a man in order to get a home and a subsistence. Independent she is for good and evil, and independent she takes care to remain; and no schemes for civilizing the negro will have any or a permanent good effect which do not take note of, and legislate for, this singular fact."

Observers of the colored population of the United States must have taken notice among them of the fact thus pointed out as existing in the West Indies. In connection with this subject, however, it is worth remarking that our American negroes are manifestly a much more highly civilized people than the negroes Mr. Kingsley describes, and that the women of the former are more dependent than the women of the latter, a circumstance probably the result of more intimate relations with the white race than were ever enjoyed by the West Indian slaves. Another fact may also be taken into account, the difference of race among Africans. It is a common error to assume that the enslaved Africans of the Western Continent are all of one race, all the offspring of people originally in the same condition of degraded barbarism. The truth is that they are the descendants of tribes differing widely from one another in mental and moral characteristics and in consequent aptitude for civilization. In Africa, the country of the true negro is a girdle varying from ten to twelve degrees of latitude south of the Sahara, and the tribes living outside of this range are now denominated by ethnologists not negroes but negroides. Both have from the beginning been victims of the slave trade, and though it may be impossible it would be interesting to ascertain the effect of this difference of race upon the present condition of the black population, both in the West Indies and in the United States. The fact duly remembered may help to account for social and other differences otherwise obscure.

Many of the statements in Mr. Kingsley's book concerning not only negroes, but coolies, have a direct practical interest for American readers. Of society in Hayti he draws unfavorable conclusions, but what he says is of very much less value than if it were not mere hearsay. His account of African Obeah or Fetishism, as practiced in the West Indies, is entertaining. Indeed we might fill a column with the mere enumeration of topics about which American readers will be pleased to know what Mr. Kingsley has to say. Good paper and printing combine to make the book attractive to the eye, and abundant illustrations add to its value. It is published by Harper & Brothers and sold by W. A. Gildenfenny, Fifth avenue.

Several causes united to render the career of the Paris Communists, while it was in progress, obscure to the outside world. In its origin and influential motives it seemed a hideous mystery, and the mere facts of its daily history it was often impossible to ascertain. Hence, when the horrible farce had ended in the capture of Paris, even the most assiduous readers of the newspapers generally felt unable, with any satisfactory degree of clearness and connection, to review its incidents in their connection and inter-dependence. "The Rise and Fall of the Paris Commune in 1871; with a full account of the Bombardment, Capture and Burning of the City," by W. P. Petridge, will be a welcome volume to all who desire to understand and remember the history of their own times. The author was in Paris during the entire period comprehended in his narrative, and he professes to "have diligently examined and carefully sifted all reports published by the different writers in the Paris journals, as well as those of foreign correspondents." Copious orders, speeches and documents of all kinds having connection with the subject, arranged in chronological order, form an important feature of the book, while no incident or episode which throws any light upon the characters of the chief actors in the horrid drama, are held too insignificant for preservation. Though far from having any claims to be regarded as the final history of the Paris Communists and though its English would often admit of improvement, the book is well adapted to meet a widely felt public want. It is illustrated with a beautiful map of Paris, and with portraits of all the more distinguished leaders on each side of the struggle. Harper & Brothers. W. A. Gildenfenny, Fifth Avenue.

"Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of the Countries visited during a Voyage of H. M. L. Beagle Around the World, under the command of Captain Fitz Roy, R. N., by Charles Darwin, M. A., F. R. S.," is a book which more people have heard of than read. When first published more than thirty years ago, it was a success in the best sense of the word. Referring to it the *Quarterly Review* said: "Mr. Darwin is a first rate landscape painter, and the dreariest solitudes are lighted up with interest." In his comparative youth the author was already engaged in those observations on the characters and habits of beasts and birds, which, in conjunction with other researches, have since led to such important results in the investigation of nature, and have made his name immortal. Hence, though written primarily for naturalists, and abounding in technical details, the volume is full of descriptions and statements delightful to the mere general reader. But let it not be presumed that the book relates exclusively to strange animals and birds, or to rocks, coral islands and picturesque scenery. It is in fact, the "personal narrative" of a naturalist, and gives his adventures on remote shores and among many nations, some of them savage and some of them civilized. To persons acquainted with Mr. Darwin's later works, there is the additional source of interest in reading the book, that it contains the first record of notions of impressions which have since been developed into important principles. The voyager's notions of slavery in Brazil are invested with fresh interest by the recent abolition of the institution; as he was deeply impressed with its horrors as a part of the world, where its exceptional mildness has been too often assumed. But all commendation, direct or in direct, of a book of travels by such a man as Darwin may seem rather supererogatory. Appleton & Co. R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

A lady who calls herself W. M. L. Jay, but who is really Mrs. W., the wife of an episcopal clergyman of Hudson, New York, has given the public a volume of very pleasant reading in "My Winter in Cuba." Compelled to seek a more favorable climate, Cuba was chosen as the place, and while sojourning in the island as an inmate of a native family and mixing freely in native society, Mrs. W. became familiar with the domestic side of Cuban life. The ground was completely new, and she wisely used her opportunities. The book will not only interest a much larger class of readers, but it really more valuable than any book devoted to the geography or politics of the island would have been. Kindly in spirit, and clear, simple, elegant in style, "My Winter in Cuba" illustrates the reader equally in the character of the author and in the life which she describes. W. M. L. Jay is already favorably known to the public as the author of "Shiloh," a story of New England life, which well deserves to be more widely read than it is. Both books published by Dutton & Co. On sale at Pittock's.

Judge Hailburton's famous book, "The Clockmaker," Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick, of Slickville," contributed much to fix in the foreign and especially in the British mind a definite idea of the mental, moral and physical characteristics of the so-called Yankee. Though the notion thus established was false, precisely corresponding to no human class or type *in rerum natura*, it was and is still regarded as a reality by millions of people, whose thoughts and actions are of some importance to the rest of the world. The book also abounds in sayings, phrases, and idioms which, through its popularity, became current and are still in use, and it, besides, contains many good specimens of humorous writing. For these and other reasons, "The Clockmaker" is still worth reading. Long out of print it has lately been reissued in a very neat style by Hurd & Houghton, and is on sale by R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

Admirers of Brick Pomeroy who, we believe, has some admirers, will of course make haste to buy and read two new books lately published, of which he is the author. Pomeroy being already well known in his literary as well as journalistic character to the peculiar class of the public who like his manners and style, nothing more is necessary than to give the titles of the books. These are "Brick Dust; a Record for the Blues, and a Something for People to Talk About," and "Gold Dust; For the Beautifying of Lives and Homes." Both published by G. W. Carleton & Co., and sold by John W. Pittock, Fifth avenue.

Joaquin Miller is undoubtedly a poet of very considerable powers, and there is no use in disputing the fact, as some seem inclined to do. Almost illiterate and destitute of all advantages of dress and address, he published a volume of his compositions in London, which by their obvious qualities at once gained the commendation of metropolitan critics of the most respectable class. Nor is it difficult for any candid reader to detect, even if he may not immediately perceive, the reasons of their success. Genuine fire of imagination, command of diction vigorous and touching in spite of irregularity and incorrectness, lively sympathy with all earnest human feeling, and vivid pictures of novel scenes and characters, these are a few of the characteristics which arrested the attention of fastidious London judges. Their praises of the book have sometimes been repeated with exaggerations. In fact, they were discriminatory and in general have received the indorsement of American critics. On the other hand, while English critics passed too lightly over faults perceived, they quite failed to perceive others which are most obvious and most offensive to Americans in consequence of their familiarity with the character or persons misrepresented in the poems. But after all, the final judgment of the public is likely to be that the poems are not productions of a high order, and that, though Miller may yet qualify himself to acquire a permanent reputation as a poet, he has not written anything which is likely to live long in the memory of men. "Songs of Sierras" are issued in elegant form by Roberts Brothers, Boston, and sold by R. S. Davis, 175 Liberty street.

Sinking Fast.

Pale, miserable, discouraged, without relish for food, without energy enough for exertion, yet with no acute pain, or other specific indication of disease, how often do we see feeble invalids fading as it were out of life without any apparent cause. We say of them that they are "sinking fast," or "sinking gradually," as the case may be. But there is no good reason why they should sink at all. Persons in this dead-alive state simply want invigorating and vitalizing. Nature, in a state of torpor, demands help. Bring out the reserve of vitality in the system, brace the nerves; tone the stomach, break up the morbid trance of body and mind with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It can be done. It has been done in thousands of instances. The effect upon the enervated frame is electric. Never give up, however languid and broken down. Remember that for the exhausted, the debilitated, the desponding, this powerful vegetable restorative is a genuine elixir. It is not a mere stimulant that provokes a transient flash of vigor in the system, and then leaves it in a more depressed condition than before. It removes the causes of debility by altering the secretions, and regulating the action of the internal organs, as well as reinforcing them. It is a particularly valuable medicine at this season, because it is an antidote to the malaria which produces intermittent fever, bilious colic and other disorders of the bowels prevalent in the fall.

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR—
JAMES BLACKMORE.

EDUCATIONAL.

SEMINARY HALL
FOR BOYS,
Recently completed, offers the advantages of the FAMILY to parents seeking an education for their sons. Location safe, healthful, accessible. Boys prepared for Business or College.
Pupils may enter OCTOBER 30, 1871, or JANUARY 2, 1872. Address the Principal,
REV. R. T. TAYLOR,
Beaver, Pa.
DANIEL AGNEW, President Board of Trustees. TuWs

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Stone Masons.

Proposals will be received by the Board of School Directors of North Pittsburgh until
TUESDAY, THE 31ST INST.,
at 6 o'clock P. M., for doing the excavation and stone work of a new School House.
Excavating paid for by the cubic yard; rubble stone by the perch; range and cut stone by the square foot. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Architects, Messrs. Peart & Mead, No. 24 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Proposals to be left at my office, where information can be had as to location, &c.
By order of the Board,
W. M. H. BARKER, Secretary.
No. 23 Carson street, South Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.
Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of
Silks and Velvets,
Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.
Extra quality 26-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

Are Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

Facilities unsurpassed, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to us. Correspondence solicited. CLEVELAND, CANTON, MASSILLON, NEW PHILADELPHIA, TORONTO, LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh; DAVID MORGAN, Cleveland; C. G. MACKLIN, H. P. McINTOSH, E. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

ARE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, October 30, 1871.

Money is still reported as scarce with the banks generally, and outside borrowers have to pay increased rates on loans. Even money for mortgages is scarce, and lenders are not disposed to let out their idle balances, except at high rates and first-class security. It is very difficult for the brokers to get even good paper at rates below 12 per cent.

Local stocks have not changed much. In some cases we hear of bank shares selling at advance rates. A lot of the stock of the Bank of Pittsburgh is sold at executor's sale in adjoining country at whilst here it is not in market. Stocks of merchants and Manufacturers were sold at 71; agence is not as brisk an inquiry for Valley bonds. o notice a record of a transaction at the Philadelin Stock Board, of $3,000 Allegheny Valley 7-30 nds at 91, which is materially below the price in s city.

Government bonds were slightly higher to-day, th a light business doing.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following otations of Government bonds in New York to-y, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their Agent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾	113¾
10s	109	109	109
40s	111¾	111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Old	111
United States 6s of 1881	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¼
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad, 1st mortgage	86¼
Central Pacific Railroad	101¾
Currency Pacifics	103

The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of New York stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 30, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
6s, Coupon, 1881	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
6s, Coupon, 1864	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
6s, Coupon, 1865	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
6s, Coupon, 1865, new	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
6s, Coupon, 1867	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
6s, Coupon, 1868	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
10s, Coupon	109	109	109	109	109	109
40s, Coupon	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 30, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were ten cars or 180 head. In addition to these, there were droves from Greenup, Washington, Butler and Lawrence counties making in all between 600 and 700 head on sale this morning. This number was considerably short of last week's offerings but still more than sufficient to meet the demand, as a large number of the butchers had bought cattle ahead, and did not need to purchase any unless they could do so at satisfactory prices. The quality of the cattle on sale was principally of the medium and common grades, not enough of really prime, as we noticed some of the drovers looking for that class to fill orders of customers. The market opened up slow and continued so for a little while, until the butchers saw that good cattle were not in heavy supply, after which the markets on the best grades became more active and sales were made of all the offerings of this class at prices a little better than could have been obtained last week. On common and medium grades the market was slow and dragging. Prices on the most common were fully as low as last week, while on the better grades some drovers report a very slight advance. The advices from the New York market was more favorable and some dealers bought on this information. We noticed one lot of cattle sold, and after four of the best were taken out and resold, an Eastern dealer offered a premium of $10 on the cattle. On the whole the market on good grades was better, and if we were to have a few light runs, and get the cattle bought ahead worked off, a better feeling would rule. The following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. steers, $5 75 @ 100 lbs; 1,200 to 1,300 lbs $5.12 to $5 25; 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers $4 25 to $4 65; common $3 25 to $3 50; bulls $2 00 to $2 50; cows dull at $2 50 to $3 50.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals for the week ending October 30th as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, Agent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
D. Boyd, from Crestline	2
W. Williams, from Mansfield	2
W. N. Grieg, from New Castle	2
C. & P. Road, prepaid	5

Hogs.

	Cars.
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	1
Neely & Bro., Nevada	1
O. F. Lumbeman, Waynesburg	1

Sheep.

	Cars.
W. Thompson, Bellaire	1

Cattle Sales.

Following are sales as reported by various dealers:

Peter Hartman sold 37 head Washington county cattle at figures from $4 10 to $5 25.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 25 head Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $4 00 to $4 75.

James Shaw sold 14 head Laurence county cattle at prices from $2 00 to $4 25 @ 100 lbs.

Irey Bamburg sold 20 Washington county cattle at prices from $3 50 to $5 00.

Jacob Neely sold 52 Ohio cattle, at prices from $4 50 to $5 25 @ 100 lbs.

M. Varner sold 46 head Greene county cattle, at prices from $3 50 to $4 75 @ 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 19 good Ohio cattle, at $5 00 @ 100 lbs; 23 common, from $3 00 to $5 25; also, 25 Washington County cattle, from $3 87 to $4 75.

Holmes Hanlin sold 20 head Washington county cattle, at prices from $4 00 to $4 50.

R. Katz sold 20 Washington county cattle, at prices from $3 50 to $5 00.

Marks & Bro. sold 48 Washington county cattle, at prices from $3 50 to $5 00.

Reefer & Byer sold 40 head Washington county cattle, from $3 50 to $5 00 @ 100 lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 59 head Ohio at prices from $3 to $5 @ 100 lbs.

J. F. Neely sold 22 head Washington county cattle at prices from $3 25 to $4 50.

Jacob Lobenthal sold 15 head Washington county cattle at prices from $3 50 to $4 50.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was between 1,000 and 1,100 head, the principal portion of which came from Butler county, and the balance from East Liberty, Beaver county, and Ohio.

The number on sale was not so large as last week, but still enough to meet the current demand. The market was more active than last week, and while some drovers report a slight advance in the best grades, all agree that the market was quicker with less difficulty at handling them than last week. The following are the sales as reported by the various dealers, from which the reader can have a better idea of the market:

J. McCaustin sold 65 head Lawrence county sheep from $3 50 to $5 @ 100 lbs.

Henry Nagle sold 11 head Butler county sheep at $3 50 @ head.

Adam Eckert sold 19 lambs from Ohio at $3 50 @ head; also 16 sheep at $3 75 @ 100 lbs.

Thomas Bingham sold 164 head Butler county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices averaging $4 00 @ head; lambs from $2 50 @ 100 lbs, mostly culled lots.

R. S. Williams sold 60 head Allegheny county sheep at prices from $1 75 to $2 25 per head.

P. Bannon sold 31 head sheep, from Allegheny county, at $1 50 per head; scalawags.

M. Inmess sold 16 head Beaver county sheep and lambs; sheep at $3 75 per 100 lbs; lambs at same price.

E. Spoffer sold 40 head Butler county sheep at prices from $2 50 to $5 00.

John Irwin sold 200 head Ohio sheep at prices from $3 to $4 50.

M. Caselli sold 150 head Lawrence county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $1.00 to $4 50 @ head; lambs from $3 00 to $5 50; also a lot of extra Canada lambs, averaging 50 lbs, at $5 @ head.

W. A. James sold 67 head Allegheny county sheep at prices from $4 to $4 25 @ 100 lbs.

Shaw sold 50 head Washington county sheep at prices from $3 25 to $4 @ head.

Neely & Harvey sold 100 head sheep and lambs; sheep at figures from $2 00 to $4; lambs $2 to $3 50.

Jacob Hind sold 25 Butler sheep at an average of $4 50 @ hundred lbs.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was again large. The market opened up active and continued so until the close, butchers buying liberally, and some even heavily. The best butchers' hogs sold at figures from $5 25 to $5 50 @ 100 lbs; fair $4 75 to $5 00; common $4 00 to $4 50. Following are some of the transactions:

N. Dennis sold 32 Washington county hogs at figure s from $4 50 to $4 75.

F. Hector sold 140 head good Ohio hogs at prices from $4 50 to $5 00.

Greenwald & Co. report sales of quite a number at prices from $4 50 to $5 50.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 43 head common at $4 00 @ 100 lbs.

J. Rothchild sold 100 head at prices from $4 50 to $5 50 @ cwt.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 31, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market was decidedly dull, with more sellers than buyers; in fact the latter seem to have absented themselves. The result was we did not learn of a single sale for any delivery, although certain deliveries were offered at a decline.

CRUDE.

We quote nominally as follows: Spot 12¼c; November 12c; S. O. all year 11¾@11¾c.

PARKERS—$1 67 @ $1 70; Lower Crook $4 80; Oil City 47 gravity $5 00 @ bbl.

REFINED.

Dullness was the prevailing feature of the market, dealers refusing to operate except on terms. We quote as follows: Spot 23¾c; October, 24c; November 24@25c; December 24c @ gallon.

For latest oil dispatches see fourth page.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 30.—The *Herald* says: The market was moderately active and a shade weaker. On Saturday there was considerable inquiry for futures, and several thousand bbls of oil, on all year, changed hands. We quote the following

SALES:

1,250 bbls upper creek, Church run, spot.....$4 50
500 bbls upper creek, Church run, spot..... 4 50
2,000 bbls upper creek, P. T. Co.....Wisc. 4 49
1,000 bbls upper creek, P. T. Co..... 4 50
500 bbls upper creek, P. T. Co..... 4 48
1,000 bbls upper creek, T. P. Co..... 4 35
250 bbls upper creek, T. P. Co., S. O. all year 4 35
5,000 bbls upper creek, T. P. Co., S. O. all year 4 40
3,000 bbls upper creek, T. P. Co., S. O. all year 4 39
1,000 bbls upper creek, T. P. Co..... 4 37
500 bbls upper creek, T. P. Co..... 4 35
1,000 bbls upper creek, T. P. Co..... 4 35
500 bbls upper creek, T. P. Co..... 4 35
1,000 bbls upper creek, 45 gravity..... 4 70
500 bbls lower creek, 42 gravity..... 4 67½
1,000 bbls lower creek, regardless..... 4 65
1,000 bbls Oil City, 48 gravity..... 4 85
1,000 bbls Oil City, regardless..... 4 80

NEW YORK, October 30, closing market of 28th.—Refined again, a little easier, with very light inquiry; sales 4,000 bbls October at 23; crude in bulk dull and unsettled at 12½c; sales 2,000 at 28¾@28¾c; Philadelphia delivery—sales 1,000 bbls Refined October 23¾c, and a rumored sale of 1,000 bbls at 23¾c.

OIL CITY, October 30.—Market dull and quiet; ordinary on lower creek held $4 72½; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 85.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 30.—Market very dull at 14 @ 15 bbls oil.

HOUSEVILLE, October 30.—Market quiet; no sales; about 3½ @ 4c bbls oil.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—Market quiet and steady; S. W. 24c; October 23¾@24c; November and December 23¾c asked; crude 12¾c.

TITUSVILLE, October 30.—Market very dull, with no disposition to operate; upper creek held firm at $4 85; 44 @ 45 gravity Run held at $4 65@4 70.

PLEASANTVILLE, October 30.—Market quiet and dull at about $4 25.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
T P Miller	Lea Oppenheim	80
M C Trent	Standard Oil Works	82
D Wilkins	Standard Oil Works	83
Wm Stewart	Fairview Oil Works	42
Bates & Goldsboro	Union Oil Works	456
J Riepler	Spray Oil Works	224
Wm. Stewart	Keystone Oil Works	462
T Hackett	Standard Oil Works	226
H. McKelvey	Keystone Oil Works	84
Bates & Goldsboro	Lea Oil Works	93
Bates & Goldsboro	Standard Oil Works	86

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Lea Oppenheim	80	National Oil Works	84
Standard Oil Works	452	Fairview Oil Works	42
Union Oil Works	456	Riverside Oil Works	224
Spray Oil Works	228	Sunbeam Oil Works	462
Cosmos Oil Works	228	Citizens Oil Works	224
Liberty Oil Works	444		
Total			3,373

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, October 28, 1871.

J. M. Reiter, 50 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
W. McKelvy & Co, 224 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsythe Bros, 212 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 292 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros, 223 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Co, 105 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.
Total.....1,982

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Union Oil Refining Co., 225 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 112 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments.....338

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the Week ending October 29.

GEORGES CODFISH—In fair demand and held at $5 50 @ qtl.

MACKEREL—Several fares of Shore have been landed the past week, and the catch for the season is about over. The stock on the market is not large, and holders are not disposed to sell freely at present prices. We quote last sales of No. 1 at $16, No. 2 at $13 @ $14, and No. 3 at $12 per bbl. Medium to fancy. A few fares of Bay have arrived the present week; sales of No. 1 and 2 at $13@$ 95.

PERSE HALIBUT—In light receipt; sales at 20@18 ¢ cwt. for best quality of Bank.

SMOKED do.—In good demand at 12@ 13 ¢.

OIL—Cod 55¢ @ gall.—*Cape Ann Adv.*

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.—In the wool market there has been a little improvement in the demand, and the sales have been considerably larger than last week. Still the movement is far from being active, and buyers are comparatively few in number. One or two large manufacturers have been in, during the past few days, and taken round lots; but most of the transactions have been in small parcels to meet the current requirements of consumption.

Manufacturers generally are not inclined to anticipate their wants, at the present high prices of wool and relatively low prices of goods. The outlook for them is not very encouraging; products are at a fair profit; the stringency of the money market, also tends to complicate the difficulties of the situation. Still they would buy freely of some grades of staple, if sellers were disposed to meet their views on the score of prices. But as the latter are not ready to make the concessions to demands of them, business drags heavily and there is no animation in the trade.

There is no change in prices as regards time sales, and the market is firm for buyers who ask for credit. But upon a cash basis, there is a better chance for agreement in negotiating terms, and parties who are in condition to "plank the ready money" are not often allowed to depart empty handed on account of a nominal difference of one or two cents per pound. Upon such a basis in the present condition of the money market, dealers can well afford to make a little concession, which is mostly credited by the saving of interest.

The demand for fine domestic fleece continues very moderate for the season, owing to the protracted failure of the market for light spring goods. These are not yet cleared for to any extent, and manufacturers are waiting for orders. The medium and low grades of fleece, adapted to the production of stable fabrics, are most wanted and command relatively high prices. Pulled wools are more plenty, and selling at a long range, as to quality, condition and length of staple. Foreign wool of all descriptions is scarce, and the stocks in our available are not likely to be replaced at current prices.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Cincinnati Hog Market.

October 28.—Packing has already been commenced by eight firms, and on Monday next three others will commence operations. It is estimated that there are 30,000 hogs in the pens to-day, but the receipts are not heavy. The number will be small for a week to come, and probably not less than 50,000 hogs will be cut here this season. We hear of the sale of one lot, thirty car loads, at $4 60.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾@111¾.

NEW YORK, October 30 P. M.

MONEY

Early in the day 7 ₱ cent. easy, and later 5@6 ₱ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 108½.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 111¾@111¾, and closed at 111¾@111¾, and not very active. Loans were 1@3 ₱ cent. carrying, and 1@1¼ for use. Clearings $72,253,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Opened dull; firm and more active later in the day, with a slight advance of 1@¼.

Coupons, 1881	115	5-20s, 1867	113¾
5-20s, 1862	114¼	5-20s, 1868	113¾
5-20s, 1864	114¼	10-40s	108¾
5-20s, 1865	114¼	Currency 6s	111¼
5-20s, 1865, new	113¾		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and steady, with new South Carolinas active.

Tennessees, old	66	South Carolinas, July	39½
Tennessees, new	66	South Carolinas, April	39½

STOCKS.

Stocks firm at the opening, and became active and strong at the close, particularly in Lake Shore, Rock Island, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Wells Fargo Express, Northwestern common, Northwestern preferred, Quicksilver, Pacific Mail, Western Union and Adams Express.

Wells Fargo Express	89	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97½
American Express	56	Rock Island	107
Canton	58	Pacific Mail	48½
Quicksilver	35	Lake Shore	97½
Western Union	81½	Northwestern	67½
Northwestern preferred	86	Illinois Central	127
Chicago & Rock Island	107	Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	97½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 30, 1871.

WHEAT—Dull and easier, $1 20 seller for November; $1 22 seller last month; No 2 red winter $1 20.

CORN—Dull and lower at 45@46¢ cash; 46c seller November, and 46c seller first half next month; rejected 45@46c.

OATS—Steady and in fair demand at 30c cash, 30¾c seller last half next month; sales of No 2 at 30c seller January.

RYE—Dull at 66c; No 1 lower at 64c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady; mess pork at $13, buyer January; $12 75, seller sixty days. Lard 8½c, nominally. Bulk meats—Long clear 7½c; shoulders at 6¼c. Green meats nominally at hams 9½c.

WHISKY—Dull at 86½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Cotton—Demand fair and prices ¼c easier; middling upland 17¾c. Flour dull and 5@10c lower; sales 9,000 barrels; State and Western common to good $6 70@7 60; good to choice $8 90@7 40; fancy $7 50@8 00; extra State $7 90@8 00; Ohio $7 50@8 00; Southern $8 00@8 50; Canada $7 50@8 25. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat lower at 86@87c for No 2 spring; No 2 spring $1 15@1 16; winter red western $1 20@1 22; amber $1 23@1 24; white $1 05@1 10; extra Southern and Indiana $1 27. Malt quiet. Rye dull at 75c for western. Barley quiet; western nominal at 80@90c. Oats dull and 1@2c lower; sales 30,000 bushels; western 43@45c; State 45@46c. Coffee dull. Rio 18@23c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 10¼@10¾c; prime 10¾@11c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow dull at 8¾@9c. Petroleum—Refined 25c. Naval stores—Rosin quiet at $2 60@3 00. Turpentine firmer at 39½@40c; prime $11; mess pork November and December $13 62½@13 75. Lard lower; steam 8½c; kettle 9@9¼c. Whisky unchanged. Middles in good demand for spot and weak for future delivery. Long clear 8¼c; bellies by sample for January; long and short clear for January and February 9¼@9½c; prime kettle rendered 10¼@10½c; December, February, March and April 9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Total beeves 6,230, with 5,100 to-day, cars at Communipaw, 30 at Forty-fourth street, and 92 at Weehawken. Everything was sold off clean, and the market has advanced 1@2c per lb. Thin in wholesale lots are 1c higher. The weather is cold and generally cloudy. For the dead meat market, of all the Texans to-day only eight are left to sell, as shipments they and other Texans are worth 8½@9c; medium cattle, good fleshed, and prime to extra, 7½@8c; only about 50 head choice 8c; cut Illinois steers sent at the latter price, 28 to 29 cwt.; some 1,400 lbs; sold at 11c; 7 cars Kentucky's cwt 10¾@11¾c; 4 cars thin State steers, 1,000 lbs, 7½c; 2 cars Illinois, 1,200 lbs, 7½c; 1 car 1,000 lbs, 7½c.

Sheep—total, 24,000, with 9,700 to-day; this light run makes a stronger market, especially for lambs, which are worth 6c more than last week; sheep are 3c higher. Sheep are worth 4½@5c, something like reaches 6c, for choice extra Cotswold, 134 lbs; at the latter figure 5½@6c; 2 decks, 115 lbs, sc; a car little Ohio, 97 lbs, 4½c; a car 6 decks Canada lambs, 70 lbs, 6½c; a car Canada lambs, averaging 60 lbs, at 6½@6¾c.

W. A. James sold 67 head Allegheny county sheep at prices from $4 to $4 25 @ 100 lbs.

Shaw sold 50 head Washington county sheep at prices from $3 25 to $4 @ head.

Neely & Harvey sold 100 head sheep and lambs; sheep at figures from $2 00 to $4; lambs $2 to $3 50.

Jacob Hind sold 25 Butler sheep at an average of $4 50 @ hundred lbs.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 30.—Tobacco—Sales light and prices firm for old grades. Bagging—Quiet, unchanged and heavy; hemp and flax 16@16½c; on round lots. Cotton quiet; middling 17½c; sales of 100 bales. Provisions—The market firm, extra family $8 50. Wheat—$1 25@1 50 for red and white. Corn—Sold in bond, 51@52c; sacked, 52@53c, all on arrival. Provisions steady; Mess pork held at $12; bacon in moderate demand on orders; shoulders 6½c; sides clear 10c; sales clear rib sides, 9½c; clear sides, 9¾c. Lard 9¼@9½c. Whisky dull at 86c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 30.—Tobacco, hemp and bagging unchanged. Flour—all brands are firm and unchanged, prices fixed at $4 50 @ $5 50. Wheat—No 2 red at $1 17@1 20. Corn—mixed on track 45@46c. Oats unchanged for mixed on track. Rye—No 2 at 70c. Barley—spring in fair stiff at 75@85c. Whisky slow at 86c. Provisions very firm, unchanged from last week's figures. Pork—sales at $12 for 15 bbl; bacon shoulders 7¼@7½c; sides clear rib 8c; clear sides 8@8½c. Lard 9¼@9½c, in tierces and kegs.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—Flour dull but unchanged. Indiana and Ohio $5@6 30. Wheat dull and lower; firm; State and western red $1 35@1 50. Rye—nothing doing. Corn—demand fair and market firmer; Ohio and mixed western 78c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; mixed 40@42c; new white 45@46c; old 46@48c. We term butter—holders rather firm; fresh 39@40c. Groceries unchanged. Whisky nominal at 90¢ @96c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 30.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 48@1 61. Corn steady with a moderate demand; mixed western 70c; new white 65@66c; old 65@66c. We term butter—holders rather firm; fresh 39@40c. Groceries unchanged. Whisky nominal at 90¢ @96c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declined 1@2c under; Michigan $1 43@1 43½; No. 1 red $1 40@1 41½; No 2 do $1 25@1 26; No 3 do $1 20; rejected $1 10@1 12. Corn dull and prices have declined 1@2c; high mixed 56½c; new 54c; no mixed 52c; new 50c; white 56c. Oats dull but unchanged. Clover seed steady with a moderate demand.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 30.—Flour and grain unchanged. Groceries—Demand fair and market firm. Provisions—Demand light but holders firm; but little doing; pork seven cents at 4c for shoulders and 6c for hams, sellers November. Whisky 86c. Cotton dull at 17¾c.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 30.—Sugar in good demand; inferior 7½c; good common 8½; fair 9@9½c; prime 10¼@10¾c. Molasses in good demand; fair 35@40c; prime 50@55c. Rice steady. Coffee steady at 20@22c. Flour dull; fair 10@10½; good 11@11½; prime 12@12½.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat dull but unchanged; No. 1 red winter $1 41 @ 1 42; No. 2 do $1 30@1 31; white $1 42@1 43. Corn dull and lower at 52@53c. Oats steady with a moderate demand at 39c. Petroleum—Refined dull at 22c for large lots and 22¼@22¾c for cars lots; crude quiet at $5 50.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—Beeves dull this week; sales 2,500 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 6½@6¾c; a few choice to. fair to good 5¾@6¼c; common 4@5c ₱ lb. Hogs dull and lower; sales 4,000 at 6@6¼c ₱ lb. Hogs dull and lower; sales 4,000 at 6@6¼c ₱ lb.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 30.—Flour dull and prices nominal. No 1 Milwaukee, Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 23; No. 1, $1 22¾. Oats—No 2 steady at 30½c. Corn No. 2 nominal spring at 46c. Rye—No 1 dull and nominal at 55½c. Provisions dull.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, October 30.—Wheat dull and prices drooping; extra $1 37. No 1 white $1 49. Corn 48c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 30.—Cotton dull at 17¾@17¾c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, October 30.—Cotton firm at 18c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, September 30.—Cotton steady at 17½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 30.—Cotton quiet and unchanged in every respect; low middlings 16½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 30.—Cotton firmer; sales 4,250 bales; good ordinary 17½c; low middlings 17¾@18c; middlings 18¾c; receipts 6,307 bales; exports to Liverpool 565 bales; to New York 1,337 bales; stock 58,578 bales.

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Direct Importer of Latest Novelties in PARIS TRIMMED

Hats and Bonnets,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

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RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,

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Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Materials and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. I deal exclusively in Fire Arms and Gun Material, and have the only full line Fire Arms and Gun Material, and sell at lower prices than can be assortment in the country. Call and see, or send for a list anywhere in the country. Fine Breech-loading Rifles, Price List before purchasing elsewhere. Firearms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Terms for sale. All promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Terms for sale. All promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Terms for sale. All promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Terms for sale. All

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FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

102 SECOND AVENUE.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

China	Nov. 1	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Nov. 1	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Nov. 4	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	Nov. 4	France.
Russia	Nov. 8	Liverpool.
Nevada	Nov. 8	Liverpool.
Calabria	Nov. 11	Liverpool.
Baltic	Nov. 11	Liverpool.
Washington	Nov. 18	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 30, 1871.

River thirty-four inches and rising slowly. Weather warm and cloudy, with indications of rain.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., October 30, 1871.

The J. C. Crossley passed down to-day at 6:10 A. M. The Kitty Hegtor at 6:30 P. M. River stationary; weather clear and pleasant. H.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack..Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
West Virginia..Donaldson....Geneva.
Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Elector.....Boughter.....Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack..Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Elector.....Boughter.....Geneva.
Marks—Thirty-two inches and falling.

Boats Departing This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva morning boat 8 A. M., evening 5 P. M.

Geneva—West Virginia, Donaldson, 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated thirty-two inches and falling slowly. The weather was remarkably pleasant. Trade on the upper landing was very brisk.

FREIGHTS from Cincinnati to Ironton seventy-five per cwt.

WE are pleased to see our old friend Charles Fairman on his feet again all right. All that is wanting to make Charley in a good humor is a rise in the river.

CINCINNATI.—Up to date eleven pilots, twenty-one mates, fourteen engineers and fifteen engineers have received licenses at the hands of Local Inspectors Fisher and Devenny, of this district.

THE light draught packet West Virginian, Capt. Donaldson, takes her departure this day for Brownsville and Geneva. For further information call on Capt. S. R. Patterson, at the office on the wharf.

THE Colossal was lighted off by the Legal Tender, near Grand Gulf, Sunday, and went on her way rejoicing. She was surrounded fifty-two hours, and a Vicksburg paper says the Tender got $1,500 for the job of assistance.

THE United States mail packets on the slack water leave daily at eight A. M. and five P. M. These boats are the quickest accommodations, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. S. Carlisle, on the wharfboat, at the foot of Ross street.

GOING SOUTH.—Our esteemed friend Mr. L. F. Carvey, the agent for Messrs. Biddle, Coleman & Co., of coal yards at Natchez, leaves on this morning's train, accompanied by his family, to take charge of the yards at that point. Mr. Carvey has been spending some months at the North and returns to his post in excellent health and spirits. Our best wishes accompany him.

THE Board of Aldermen performed a good act in refusing to grant permission for the laying of switch tracks on the landing and adopting instead a resolution to authorize the parties owning the connection track on Front street to run cars loaded with coal through the streets, by steam power, for the term of sixty days, the coal in the meantime to be put on cars shall be moved in that way) and to allow the coal merchants to run the property west of Freeman street for dumping purposes.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Times* says: J. J. Sylvester, while in Washington, was asked by a reporter if he intended to be in the city next winter. He replied that he would be done in relation to the present unjust steamboat law. He must be done with it. He must do away with it. Whether the law be repealed, modified or amended during the next session of Congress, the result can only be attained by the work of the forthcoming convention at Louisville, and the measures recommended by it faithfully carried out.

THE dredging boat Caffrey arrived at St. Paul on the 24th, and the *Press* gives a glowing account of the work it has performed in the Mississippi. Gregory says: "At Grey Cloud, the indefatigable captain has already excavated a wing dam one hundred feet long, which is working splendidly, the current cutting out the bend at the point in fine style, and thus exposing twenty acres of sand, which has been left high and dry by that means of forcing the water into a narrower channel. If the Government acquires any information on permanent wing damming, Capt. Hillhouse is just the man to do the work. The work of that sort done in the river between St. Louis and Cairo would be worth millions to merchants and boatm

THE VERY LATEST.

GEORGE O. EVANS.

The Decision of Judge Pearson.

Evans Not a State Officer—No Criminal Charge can be Sustained Against Him—Bail Reduced to $100,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30, 1871.

The case of George O. Evans, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, came up again this morning before Judge Pearson, at Harrisburg, who heard the testimony for the Commonwealth on Friday, and reserved his decision till to-day. The Judge dismissed Mr. Evans from the criminal commitment absolutely, and so amended the capias as to reduce the amount of security from $500,000 to common bail for appearance only in the sum of $100,000. In the delivery of his decision Judge Pearson said substantially: There were two charges against Mr. Evans, one criminal, and the other a civil one for the embezzlement of $291,000, on which he was held in default of $25,000 bail; the other on a capias with $400,000 security. He had asked to be discharged from the commitment in the criminal case, for the reason that he had not been guilty of any criminal offense, and that the security in the civil suit should be reduced to common bail for personal appearance. The State officers should have acted against him, allowing him such compensation as they deemed just, when he could have appealed and the court would have decided as to what he was entitled. We do not propose to redect upon the State officers, acting under the advice of the Attorney General, for whom we have great respect. Can the defendant be convicted of a crime on the facts alleged before us? If not are we bound to discharge him. The judge here quoted the seventy-third section of revised Purdon, supposed to cover the case. The first question presented is: Is the defendant a State officer? for it cannot be pretended that he is any other. If he is, it is not necessary to say that he fraudulently embezzled the money; it is sufficient that *he* proved a defalcation and refused to pay over the money to those authorized to receive it. *Did* Mr. Evans receive the money in this case as a State officer, or as a special agent? Was it obtained as the attorney in fact of Governor Geary, under the act of Congress?

In common parlance, every agent or an attorney is not a State officer; in legal parlance he most certainly is not a State officer. A State or county officer is one by whom the state or county exercises its governmental functions, and Judge Grier declares that special commissioners appointed by the Legislature to perform certain duties in the counties are not State officers. The same rule would apply here. In this country the term trust, whether to perform public or private duties, has never been considered a State office or the holder thereof a State officer. When Mr. Evans's commission is read carefully, it appears that he is created a special agent. It did not create him a State officer. Even if it had, it would not affect his position, which apparently closed two years thereafter, and is barred by the statute of limitations, and he could not now lawfully convict him of that crime. Afterwards new claims were discovered by Mr. Evans, who was appointed by letter of attorney to receive them. This only made him a State officer. Under this he claimed ten per cent., which, at present advised, the Judge did not think he was entitled to do; but he must nevertheless be paid such compensation as the services were reasonably worth. Where an officer in good faith retains what he claims to be his due, it is not a defense, even if it should turn out that he was not entitled to that amount. It would seem that the ten per cent. was retained by Mr. Evans in good faith; yet it would seem that a large proportion of the money was not obtained under the act of 1867. Independent of that, we do not assert that he was entitled to the whole of the ten per cent. by the act of assembly, yet he had an appearance of right which would be strengthened by the agreement of the Auditor General with him.

On the whole, I would hold Mr. Evans to answer before a jury if he had not been a State officer; but he is not, and I have examined whether the offense charged could come under any other head, but in vain. I am therefore clearly of the opinion that the defendant has not committed any criminal offense, and he is therefore discharged absolutely from the warrant of arrest for embezzlement.

As to the capias, the Judge said that he had already decided that Mr. Evans was neither a State nor a public officer. The fact that the stock in bond has been increased this month is explained by the dullness which has prevailed during the greater part of the month, and the late arrival of large consignments which were intended for the early trade, but were delayed in shipment. The total imports have been $9,272,706, and the amount thrown upon the market $8,788,211.

ZION.

Daniel H. Wells Admitted to Bail in the Sum of $50,000.

SALT LAKE, October 30.—The United States District Court was occupied the whole of this morning in an argument on a motion to admit D. H. Wells, one of the parties arrested Saturday upon a charge of murder, to bail. Upon the conclusion of his counsel, Chief Justice McLean, said: "Although, before this motion was argued, I was well aware that both in Great Britain and in the United States a prisoner indicted for murder is rarely, if ever, admitted to bail; still I was willing to be convinced that it would be right in the case to disregard an almost universal rule—indeed, I was anxious to be convinced that it would be right to do so. Nay more, I have sought to satisfy myself by the arguments of these learned counsel, that it was fair, and proper to say, that as the defendant Wells, is the Mayor of this city and the head of the police, and the Territorial Marshal, where prisoners not bailed are usually kept while awaiting trial in this Court, is some miles distant from the City Hall and the Mayor's residence, it would, therefore, be practicably impossible for the defendant, while in Camp Douglas to attend to any of his official duties, nor could he be held responsible for the quiet and good order of the city. I will admit the prisoner to bail in the sum of $50,009, with two sufficient sureties.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 30, 1871.

RUSSIA GRABBING FOR TERRITORY.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Berlin that during June and July last the Russian Government invaded and annexed the country of Dzoungaria, on the northern slopes of the Tian-Chian Mountains, on the eastern borders of the empire. The territory is twice as large as Ireland, is rich in mineral and agricultural resources, and has a population of about two millions. Hostilities were begun by Russia on account of the refusal of the Dzoungarians to surrender.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVED.

Arrived, the steamer Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

THE RESIGNATION OF TWEED CONTRADICTED.

The rumors of Tweed's resignation are premature.

O'CONOR VS. GEO. TICKNOR CURTIS.

Charles O'Conor addressed a letter to Samuel J. Tilden, which is published in the *Times*, concerning the opinion of Ticknor Curtis, upon the accusations of the Attorney General against Tweed and others. He considers the points raised by Curtis merely technical. Neither Curtis nor O'Gorman, against whom there is no charge, attempt to deny that fraud occurred. He thinks that in case the prosecuting officers for the city should pursue the suits they have commenced. Mr. O'Conor, while not entering into the question of the right of the State to bring suits, thinks it is plain that the State, as supreme power, possessed the attribute of correcting the evils pertaining to its subordinate branches. The objection raised by Curtis had been considered, and it is not believed that they will be any obstacle to success.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30, 1871.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYSHIP OF UTAH.

Colonel Wyckier declined the appointment of United States Attorney for Utah because the Postmaster General refuses to allow him to hold the office of Postal agent at the same time. Chief Justice Chase recommended Robert N. Baskon for the appointment.

POSTMASTER APPOINTED.

Henry A. Brunner was appointed Postmaster at Alison, Ky., Vice, Joseph M. Cornell, suspended.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

To-day discussed the question of political patronage in making appointments.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A boiler in the Vulcan iron works, South St. Louis, exploded about ten o'clock yesterday morning, and in a half hour after another blew up. James McEnroy was fatally scalded, and seven or eight others more or less severely injured. No material damage was done to property.

The Mayor of Boston offers a reward of $3,000 for the arrest of the murderer of Kate Leahan.

A man named Hart killed his brother-in-law, John A. Aston, in a quarrel at Tippicanoe, Ohio, Saturday night.

The Cable Markets.

LONDON, October 30, 4:20 P. M.—Consols 92¼ for money and 92⅝@92¾ for account. Bonds—5-20's, of '62, 91¾; do of '65 91¾; do of '67, 93; 10-40's, 89¾.

PARIS, October 30.—Rentes 57 francs 62 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 30.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9⅞@9⅝; orleans 9⅝@9¾; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

ANTWERP, October 30.—Refined petroleum 49s.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 30.—River three feet five and stationary. Cloudy and warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 30.—River stationary, with two feet four at the canal, and above ten inches in the chute.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, October 30.—Cloudy and warm, with signs of rain; mercury 70. River falling. Port list: In—Burkeville, 8 P. M.; Paradise, 4 A. M.; Fairview, 10 A. M. Down—Ella Hughes, 4 A. M.; Fanny Bramble, 4 P. M.; Ruby, 5 P. M.; Barksville, 6 P. M. Business dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, October 30.—Port list: Henry M. Shreve, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 9 P. M.; Alice, St. Louis to Memphis, 3 A. M.; P. W. Strader, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 3 A. M.; Kellogg cleared for St. Louis at 5 A. M.; Colorado, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 10 A. M.; Mountaineer, Memphis to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Empire, Evansville packet, 10 P. M.; John Lumsden, Paducah to Cairo, 5 P. M. River fell three inches. Cloudy; thermometer 58.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 30.—Arrived—Belle of Pike, Memphis; Josephine, Upper Mississippi; Pembina and Huntsville, Keokuk. Departed—Sucker State, Keokuk; Victory, St. Paul; E. H. Durfee and Capt. Keokuk, New Orleans; St Joseph, Memphis; Josephine, Upper Mississippi. River rising slowly. Weather cloudy with indications of rain.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 30.—Cloudy and warm. River stationary. Arrived—Ada Heilman, Evansville; Belle Lee, New Orleans; Allen, White river. Departed—Labarge and St. Lake, St. Louis; Southwestern, New Orleans.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, October 30.—Cloudy, threatening rain. River falling. Departed—Dardanelle, Pat. Cleburne, Memphis; Ft. Gibson, above.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, October 30.—Down—Mary Alice and barges, 10 last night. Boats down to-day—James Howard, 3 P. M.; Fergusson, 6 P. M.; Bertrand, 7 P. M.; Utah, 11 last night. River falling. Warm and clear.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 30.—Arrived—H. S. Turner, Lady Lee and Dexter, St. Louis; Tom Reese and barges, Cincinnati; City Flower, Memphis. No departures.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The market is without animation, but is generally steady for staple fabrics, while anything of a perishable character is forced to sales by the best offers regardless of cost. Prints are quoted at reduced rates, notwithstanding the extreme low prices prevailed for raw material. We quote Stark A 20 inches; do 18½; do F 18½; do G 17½; do H 16½; do I 15½; do J 14½; do K 13½; do L 12½; do M 11½; do N 10½; do O 10½; do P 9½; do Q 8½; do R 7½; do S 6½; do T 5½; do U 4½; do V 3½; do W 2½; do X 2; do Y 1½; do Z 1; do 2 1½; do 3 2; do 4 2½; do 5 3; do 6 3½; do 7 4; do 8 4½; do 9 5; do 10 5½; do 11 6; do 12 6½; do 13